

The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## JUDGE HOLDS FATE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

JAPANESE WORKERS ON PICKET LINE



Striking Workers of the Fuji Gas Spinning Company Picketing with Banners and Wearing Native Costumes to Draw Attention to Their Demonstration.

### Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

A YOUNG man was on the witness stand in Judge McKinley's court. He was charged with the larceny of an automobile. Two fat lawyers lounged on chairs in front of him. One of them, his own lawyer, was questioning the defendant, trying to bring out all the favorable points. The prosecutor appeared to be dozing, but every once in a while he would yell: "Object! Object to the whole business!" Nobody seemed to take any particular notice of the objections, least of all the judge, who may have been thinking of the new Crowe-Barrett-Thompson alliance in Cook county politics.

THE defendant's name was Considine. That's the way he pronounced it. The court was crowded to the doors and standing room was at a premium. Perhaps the majority of the Chicago automobile thieves were there. I arrived on the scene after the witness had told of a visit paid to his house by Officer O'Boyle accompanied by somebody else whose name he did not know. O'Boyle told Considine that he had a warrant for him and Considine said: "If you have, you have it for the wrong man."

RATHER an interesting sidelight on the technique employed by police in making arrests, O'Boyle was friendly. He wanted to get inside and hand the warrant to Considine. The latter advised O'Boyle to stick it underneath the door or throw it in over the open transom. O'Boyle exhibited a healthy lack of confidence in Considine's intentions. He did not want to trust his defenseless warrant to Considine's mercy. He began to make violent assaults on the door.

"FEARING my wife would faint," continued Considine. "Object!" roared the prosecutor. "Well, you see my wife was sick," essayed the witness. "Object!" bellowed the prosecutor. "I'll have the jury withdrawn if this disgraceful appeal to emotion continues." The judge twirled his tall chair around and nodded to the stenographer. "What happened next? What did O'Boyle do then?" asked counsel for the defense. "I let him in and he was very nice, saying he did not want to hurt me and that he knew my grandmother was matron at Chicago avenue station for a number of years. He asked me to come down to State's Attorney Crowe's office and talk things over."

"Did he say anything about the four gallons of booze he told us here you had in your house?" "He (Continued on page 2)

## PACKERS LOWER THE WAGES AND LENGTHEN THE HOURS IN 'YARDS' AFTER DESTROYING LABOR UNIONS

By VICTOR ZOKAITIS.

Ever since the meat packers succeeded in breaking the strike of the packing house workers and destroying their unions, wages have been continually lowered and the hours of the workers lengthened.

Wages have never been high in the meat packing industry and today the wages of this great mass of 200,000 workers is lower than that paid to the workers in any other industry. The average wage that is paid in the "yards" amounts to about \$20 a week.

Must Live on \$20.

With this \$20 a week the worker must support himself and his family. This he is unable to do and his wife is forced to leave their children and go to work in the "yards" or to scrub floors in the loop office buildings in order to help the husband make both ends meet. As soon as the children reach 14 years of age, they must go to work as the parents are not able to provide the food, clothing and necessary shelter.

In the pork department the unskilled labor gets 47½ cents an hour for doing heavy dirty work on the floors. The knifemen who must work shaving the hogs and carrying on the other tedious work to make the hog

(Continued on page 2.)

## GREECE OPPOSES PROPOSITION TO FUND U. S. DEBT

ATHENS, Jan. 14—Efforts for the settlement of the Greek debt to the United States may come under the dictatorship of General Pangalos, it was learned today.

Under the urge of business and industrial circles it is expected that General Pangalos will take an early opportunity to refute the last memorandum on the Greek debt forwarded to the United States.

## FOUR BIG HALLS TO HOLD CROWDS AT LENIN MEET

### New York Workers to Hear Many Speakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 14.—The second anniversary of the death of the recognized leader of the world proletariat, Comrade Lenin, will be commemorated in the New York district in a manner worthy of the life and work of Lenin—not in the spirit of a day of mourning, but in the spirit of carrying on Lenin's work.

**Symbols Struggle for Power.**

The name of Lenin is the standard of millions of workers and peasants who have entered the struggle against their imperialist oppressors for the establishment of their own power. The lessons of Leninism must be absorbed by the workers if they are to emancipate themselves and be victorious in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

Five big memorial meetings are arranged in New York City in four big halls for their purpose the carrying of the fundamental lessons of Leninism to the widest possible masses of New York workers. The activities of the American Legion (America's fascist) prevented the Workers Party from getting Madison Square Garden for the occasion.

Therefore the Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue; the New Star Casino, 107 Park Avenue; Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, and Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, have been engaged and arrangements are being made for additional halls to hold overflow meetings.

**Many Speakers for Four Halls.**

In addition to Jay Lovestone, speaker from the national office, Benjamin Gilow, M. J. Olgivine, William W. Weinstein, Charles Kyrbelth and others will address all of the above meetings. The Freheit Gesangs Verein, the Lithuanian chorus, a Hungarian orchestra and other organizations will furnish appropriate revolutionary music.

The meetings are all scheduled to take place simultaneously at 2 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 24 and tickets are now on sale admitting the bearer to his choice of the above halls, at 50 cents each. The slogan under which the meetings are being held is: Lenin Is Dead But His Work Lives.

"The party is the highest form of the class organization of the proletariat"—Lenin. Strengthen the Leninist tendencies in our party. Attend the Lenin meetings.

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## BARE FRAME-UP AGAINST SACCO AND VANZETTI IN BRIEF GIVEN TO SUPREME COURT ON APPEAL

### BULLETIN.

By S. D. LEVINE.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—The fate of Sacco and Vanzetti in their appeal for their lives is now in the hands of the supreme court of Massachusetts. The hearing for a new trial that began last Monday was concluded today after speech made by District Attorney Ranny, who argued against granting a new trial, claiming that the victims of the frame-up were given a fair trial.

He claimed that the bringing in of radicalism helped the defense and tried to answer charges of concealing witnesses by saying that the district attorney did not know the name of Gould who would have testified in favor of the defense and that the police who knew him did not give his name in the list.

The hearing concluded today. The case will be taken on advisement by the court and it may take a few weeks before the decision will be given.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—(FP)—Judge Webster Thayer's trial methods in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti are bared in the 190-page brief that William G. Thompson, attorney for the defense, had submitted to the Massachusetts supreme court which is considering arguments for a new trial. They were convicted June, 1921, of a payroll guard murder.

The defendants' rights were prejudiced from the beginning of the trial in the way the jury was selected. The regular jury panel had been exhausted in the selection of the first seven jurors. The last five were chosen from 175 salesmen picked overnight by sheriff's deputies.

These deputies, according to their own reports, picked personal acquaintances, lodge members, "representative citizens" and so forth—but did not get their men from any regular jury lists.

Defense attorneys were denied the right to quiz witnesses as to their labor or employer connections and views of their feelings toward Italians. On the other hand the prosecution, during the trial, was permitted to excite prejudice by bringing out the radical views of the prisoners and their evasion of the draft. Both men were opposed to the last war.

Judge Evaded Juror's Prejudice.

The attitude of the foreman of the jury, Walter Ripley, stands out in an undepicted affidavit by William H. Daly, quoting Ripley as telling him a week before the trial, "Damn them, they ought to hang anyway." The Daly affidavit was filed in 1923 in a supplementary motion for a new trial. This motion was denied by Judge Thayer.

Thompson calls attention to the judge's failure to make any ruling on this particular affidavit, in denying the motion as a whole, or even to make any reference to it and he asks that the defendants' exception to the court's omission be sustained.

**Denied Admission.**

Thompson shows how the defendants' rights were again gravely prejudiced when the court refused to allow a firing test of Sacco's gun—that is a real test, firing a large number of Winchester cartridges thru the gun. This the defendants' experts argued, would refute the assertion of the state gun expert that the firing of many cartridges would show a wide

(Continued on page 2.)

## COMMUNIST WINS GREAT VICTORY IN FRENCH POLL

### Rebukes Action of Painlevé Clique

PARIS, France, Jan. 14.—With the greatest majority yet returned for any working class candidate, the electorate of the suburb of Saint-Denis-La-Rouge voted overwhelmingly for the Communist Party ticket in the election for mayor, giving Jacques Laporte some sixty-five per cent of the total votes cast.

Following the strike of October 13, the government of Painlevé and Schrameck by an arbitrary decision revoked the mayoralty of Laporte, one of the well-known leaders of the party and formerly the head of the French Young Communist League. To the action of the government the revolutionary workers of Saint-Denis-La-Rouge replied by giving Laporte 6,534 votes as against 1,875 votes for the yellow socialist party and 3,095 for the bourgeois bloc.

The Paris L'Humanité, organ of the French Communist Party commenting on the election declares that the "Communist victory of yesterday at Saint-Denis has still another significance. It is not only a reply to the government. It is an expression by thousands of proletarians who have voted red of the will of the entire proletariat of the country to continue the battle against the war of Morocco and of Syria, against the high cost of living and against the fascist menace."

The demand on the companies will be presented some time this month. A referendum is now being taken by the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers on a wage raise demand. The last convention at Detroit in the summer passed it, it was referred to the general chairman who sanctioned it and is now in process of voting.

What effect these demands will have on the passage of the Watson-Parker bill and what effect the bill will have on the wage demands, is not mentioned by the union officials. Observers incline to believe that the demands will make the companies anxious to speed up the bill, which is supposed to check all strike action by arbitration enforced by law.

## FEW ESCAPE FROM OPEN SHOP MINE

### Nearly 100 Dead Yet to Be Removed

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WILBURTON, Okla., Jan. 14.—State militia and deputy sheriffs guard the property of the open shop, or better said non-union, Degan - McConnell coal company's mine No. 21, here, where approximately 100 miners lie buried and burned to death after the explosion which wrecked the mine early yesterday. The blast came from coal dust, illegally allowed to accumulate.

Only Nine Escapes.

The fires which broke out were extinguished shortly after ten o'clock this morning and removal of the dead was resumed. Cecil McKinley, 26, emerged alive today, having crawled thru hundreds of feet of debris. He is the ninth survivor known to have escaped.

The second man to be revived after being carried out supposedly dead, is Beryl Holland, colored. He was the twenty-second man to be brot out.

Many Cave-ins.

Reports from rescue workers say that heavy falls of rock and cave-ins have occurred, burying many bodies. The nine survivors are unversed and unable to give coherent stories of their experiences.

The doctors and nurses mobilized yesterday when hope was held out that many men might be alive, were demobilized, as most men are unquestionably dead.

## TWO RAILROAD UNIONS ASKING WAGE INCREASE

### Nothing Said on the Watson-Parker Bill

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14.—William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and L. E. Sheppard, head of the Order of Railway Conductors, announce that the memberships of their organizations have voted practically unanimously to demand a substantial raise of wages. All employees were cut 12 per cent in July, 1921, by the rail labor board. In April, 1925, they got five per cent back.

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## South Africa Will Not Attend British Imperial Conference

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 14.—It is reliably reported that the South African government will refuse to participate in the British imperial conference supposed to meet at London next fall. This is to be based on the ground that the government does not wish to run the risk of being involved in foreign politics not directly connected with South Africa. Trade problems, it is held, can be taken care of by the existing connections with London.

## CHICAGO CELEBRATES "DAILY BIRTHDAY" WITH PANTOMIME OF DANCING AND ART FEATURES

Some five hundred men, women and children crowded Imperial Hall last night, cheering and applauding the presentation of the labor pantomime "Six Live Pages"—which proved a real novelty in Chicago labor circles. For sheer beauty in costume and grace in motion, nothing like it has been seen—a combination for which the noted Communist artist, Lydia Gibson, and the splendid little dancer, Emma Blechschmidt, are both deserving.

(Continued on page 2)

## DR. SWEET, DEFENDANT IN DETROIT NEGRO TRIAL RELATES EFFORTS OF K. K. K. TO TERRORIZE HIS RACE

By C. O'BRIEN ROBINSON,

Dr. Ossian H. Sweet of Detroit, Mich., this week told a Chicago audience of his experiences during the time of his case with ten co-defendants indicted for murder in the first degree following a race clash in Detroit in which one white man was killed and one wounded.

In Detroit about five years before the world war there were not over 5,000 Negroes. At that time there was no racial friction and the slogan upon which he made his campaign

was issued to Nathan Green's supporters for watchers to take care of his vote during the counting of the ballots.

4. No places on the election committee were given to the opposition candidate.

5. Shop chairmen were instructed not to permit the distribution of any campaign literature for the opposition candidate.

6. Arbitrary removal from jobs were made of those workers who distributed the plunger announcing Green's candidacy and the program upon which he made his campaign.

RUSH YOUR SUB to reach the total!

IN this election the Amalgamated group of the T. U. E. L. has sought to unite all progressive forces on a common program to fight the machine's onslaught of terrorism against the membership. It had proposed a united front to the "Advance group" of Local No. 39, headed by Hyman Schnid, upon a minimum program

## YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE GREETS DAILY WORKER

Promises to Co-operate in 'Yards' Campaign

The DAILY WORKER campaign exposing the real conditions in the stockyards has attracted the attention of many workers in various organizations. The Young Workers (Communist) League in the following letter greets The DAILY WORKER on its campaign and pledges to assist The DAILY WORKER in every conceivable manner to get its message before the young workers in the meat packing industry:

"Editor, DAILY WORKER: Congratulations on the splendid campaign you are carrying on for the bettering of the conditions of the stockyard workers.

"The meat trust has too long had a free hand in dictating the miserable conditions that they have forced on their employees. We hail with joy your taking leadership in this struggle.

"We pledge our whole-hearted support in helping to make the campaign a success. We believe that The DAILY WORKER should reach every victim of the packing house trust and we promise to do our share to make this possible.

Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

Signed: "Sam Darcy, national secretary."

**Chicago Celebrates "Daily Birthday" with Pantomime**

(Continued from page 1). of the high praise which was showered on them.

Theirs was the leading role, designing costumes and scenery and directing a presentation which included almost fifty people. Among these, five leading dancers tripped lightly in graceful motion throughout the performance that began with a supper scene of a worker and his wife, ran thru a pantomime and dance action of a strike, police clubbing workers and the burlesque of the capitalist press.

Elsie Newman, Hilda Reed, Natalie Gomez and Anna Lawrence, led by Emma Blechschmidt, were the five "puppets" (and brother, how easy they were to look at) who led the dancing that was the feature of the evening. Strikers, police and brave little Pioneers performed in realistic fashion that contributed in no small measure.

**Worker Correspondents Took Part.**

And throughout the whole performance, worker correspondents with giant red pencils, a gay lifting song about "Our Daily" and other novel and attractive features brot home the suggestion of the necessity for support to The DAILY WORKER.

Two burlesque reporters from the capitalist press were whole-heartedly laughed at by the celebrating "Reds." A birthday cake, brot proudly to the front of the stage by a fine little red Pioneer brot a shower of silver for The DAILY WORKER.

The food was good, the dance music was spirited and the evening—thanks to all participating—not only brot a tidy sum for The DAILY WORKER, but also gave rare pleasure to all workers attending. Chicago wished a happy birthday to "Our Daily" and did it joyously and beautifully.

**Women of the Working Class are the 'Slaves of the Slaves'**

None more than they have an interest in the Workers' Revolution.

**VLADIMIR ILYITCH LENIN**

saw the problems of women more clearly than any other. Lenin's article on

**SOVIET POWER AND THE WOMAN**

will appear tomorrow in

**The NEW MAGAZINE**  
Supplement of The Daily Worker

**SATURDAY, JAN. 16**

### Packers Lower Wages, Lengthen Hours

(Continued from page 1) clean and prepare it to pass the inspector, gets 50 cents an hour. The highest skilled workers in the hog kill receive but 63 cents an hour and these are the leaders. The headers must cut the head of the hog, find the neck bone and snap it. They must do this operation 600 to 800 times every hour of the day.

**Women Lowest Paid.**

When we take into consideration that under the present speed-up system the workers are just able to get the minimum forty-hour week, the wages of the laborers are less than \$20 or \$1,000 per year and the wages of the shavers amount to \$20 and the wages of the highly skilled workers in this department amount to about \$25 to \$28 per week.

In the pork cutting, where much of the work preparatory for the hog going out for human consumption is made, the wages of the workers are about the same as in the hog killing department.

#### Occupational Diseases.

In the cooler rooms, where the workers must work in freezing temperatures and dash out into the hot summer air, and thus expose themselves to colds, which many times develop into pneumonia and tuberculosis, the wages are as low as they are on the killing floors.

Most of the work here is unskilled and the workers push the split hogs into place in the cooler rooms. Rheumatism is one of their common ailments of the workers in this department.

The worker in the offal room, one of the dirtiest jobs in the hog department, must take out the intestines of the hog, clean them and prepare them for use. The wages here average 47½ cents an hour. There is but one other department in the "yards" where the work is more unpleasant than this, and that is in the fertilizer mill. The stench of the waste sticks to the workers and it takes more than the apology for a bathroom which was described in yesterday's DAILY WORKER for the worker to wash away the stench.

**To Lengthen Work Day.**

In the beef department, the wages are a little higher than on the hog kill. Here the average hourly pay of the workers is about 55 cents an hour.

The knockers who must work with heavy sledges hammers and knock the cattle on the head and stun them, receive but 50 cents an hour for their work. The highest paid workers in this department receive about 68 cents an hour. There are very few of the highly paid worker in this department.

In the sheep department the workers receive from 37½ cents an hour to 62½ cents.

#### Dirt Work, Lowest Paid.

In all of the departments of the "yards" the workers who work in the dark, wet rooms on the sausage cas-

### CHICAGO AMALGAMATED LEFT WING STATES ITS POSITION

(Continued from page 1) of the administration for his Local 39 election rather than unite with the left wing in the general election. Thus the T. U. E. L. group was forced to conduct the campaign for joint board officials alone.

Again in Local 39, the T. U. E. L. made another effort to unite with the "Advance group" upon a minimum program as well as on reforms and special issues of the local.

**A GAIN** the leadership in the person of Hyman Shneid evaded the united front by putting obstacles in the way. Though in this election it appeared that there were three groups in Local 39, 1, the left wing; 2, the "Advance group" and 3 the administration, we found that the results of the election showed that there were only two; 1, the machine, 2, the left wing and the rank and file of the "Advance group."

Hyman Shneid was endorsed by the machine and was elected president of the local as well as delegate to the joint board by the administration vote. On the other hand the opposition candidates, the left wing and the "Advance group," received only

the progressive and left wing vote. The time has come when all progressive elements and class conscious workers must unite their forces on a common program to fight for the eradication of all evils existing in the industry and in our union. Only then will we be able to return to the Amalgamated fighting spirit and make our union a real fighting organization in the interests of the workers.

#### Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League of Chicago.

**Businessmen Prepare for Corn Conference**

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Representatives of 1,100 business men of Bloomington, Ill., were to arrive here today to confer with officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association, on plans for a monster central Illinois corn conference, to be held in Bloomington following Governor Small's farm conference here Friday.

Membership Meeting Sunday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14.—There will be a unity membership meeting for the twin cities on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock in the Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt avenues, North. The speakers are Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg and T. R. Sullivan.

**IN THE EAST!**

L. E. KATTERFELD, eastern organizer for The Daily Worker, will tour the eastern cities—organizing for a systematic distribution of the eastern edition of The Daily Worker.

**HE NEED THE HELP** of every good Communist. Attend these most important meetings at

BOSTON Saturday, January 16

PHILADELPHIA Tuesday, January 19

BALTIMORE Wednesday, January 20

WASHINGTON Thursday, January 21

**MOST IMPORTANT FOR EVERY PARTY MEMBER TO ATTEND.**

### SWEET, NEGRO, BARES TERROR OF THE K. K. K.

#### Tells of the Attack on His Race

(Continued from page 1)

ings in the preparing of gut strings, in the tank press room, the fertilizer mill and the hide cellar are the lowest paid in the "yards" receiving an average wage of 40 cents an hour. The workers in these departments are the victims of many lung diseases. Rheumatism is another common ailment of the workers in these departments.

#### Women Lowest Paid.

Women are the lowest paid in the "yards." They receive from 23 to 31 cents an hour. The women are forced to do as much as and heavy work as the men. They sit in many departments all day long sealing packages, handling casings, the gut strings, etc. The younger girls are as a rule, placed at the lighter work and are given cleaner work. When they grow older they are placed to work in the other departments where the work is not so light and not so pleasant.

Throughout the entire "yards" the exploitation of the workers is as fierce as it can be. Everything is done to make the worker turn out just a little more work.

**Must Buy Own Tools.**

Out of the small wages the workers earn in the "yards" they must buy their tools. They must buy their aprons, overalls and other garments. When the worker is hired, he is told to supply himself with three of four changes of clothing, in those departments where they have a laundry, so that he would have one garment to wear while the others were being washed. In the laundries all kinds of chemicals are poured onto the overalls and other wearing apparel the workers send in order to get the grease and the dirt out of the clothes, that the garment soon becomes full of holes. If his clothes, which he sends to the laundry are not returned to him, the company does nothing for him. They claim they are not responsible for any of the articles and the worker himself must stand the loss the many times they are lost through company negligence.

#### Kluxers Hold Political Power.

The ku klux klan soon began to assert political power and the entire police department (approximately 90%) became "klan." Many of the public office holders were kluxers and the spirit of "100% Americanism—white supremacy" became the spirit of Detroit.

#### Mob Ran Out Dr. Turner.

The first real issue to grow out of the development of residential segregation effected by the "block agreement" or the agreement of a group of whites living in a certain neighborhood to neither "sell nor rent property to Negroes" or permit them to occupy premises within that given territory for a period of 21 years.

Negro physician, Dr. Turner, purchased a home in one of the "forbidden" blocks and moved in. Then the K. K. K. and their agents threatened him, and finally formed a mob and stormed his house. They destroyed everything they could lay their hands on; threw coal into the windows; and, with a threat of death, forced Dr. Turner to sign a statement to the effect that he would leave the premises immediately. Unfortunately Dr. Turner became frightened and complied with their request. This set up a precedent which made the kluxers feel that they had the right method for "bluffin' 'em out." They tried it again. This time the victim was a woman with a new born baby. However, the "protector" of womanhood again scored with their terror.

#### Once too Often.

At this time Dr. Sween had already bought his home and was ready to move in. In spite of the unpleasant experiences of the Negroes who had attempted this before him, Sweet believed that it was his home and he would live in it.

Immediately after he moved in, the white neighbors began to protest. Women and men went thru the streets attempting to stir up the mob spirit. The wife of the man killed during the clash was seen running up and down the street shouting, "You are not men if the permit this nigger to live here." A meeting was held that night and the plan for attack was completed for the following night.

Dr. Sweet and a few of his relatives and friends determined to stand their ground. The mob gathered and stormed his home. Shot were exchanged. One white man was killed and one wounded. It was not known whether the dead man was a victim of a shot from within the house or from without. However, when he fell, the mob changed their minds about "bluffin' 'em" and ran to cover. Soon the kluxer police, having to their credit the record of having killed 80 Negroes "wantonly and wilfully" during the period between January and December, 1925, arrived on the scene, and lined up the eleven Negroes. They were taken before Judge Faust and indicted for murder in the first degree.

After the case was presented the defense compelled the state to present a bill of particulars which they utterly failed to prove! The witness for prosecution made a miserable attempt even to prove that there was no mob gathered at all. Attorney Clarence Darrow "wound them up" and made their testimony ridiculous. One amusing point in the trial was indicated by Darrow when seventy witnesses swore that only about ten or twelve were in front of the house.

The testimony of Dr. Sweet covering a period of three days was the most interesting point of the trial. Dr. Sweet painted the picture of the racial persecution of the Negroes from their early slavery to the present day.

#### K. K. K.'s Cause Jury to Disagree.

As Dr. Sweet, in a personal interview with me stated, the presence of four kluxers on the jury accounted for the disagreement of the jury resulting in a "mistrial." The case will come up sometime in the future, and the defendants are released on bail.

Dr. Sweet said: "I do not know how the new trial will come out, but I am confident of victory. I know that we are right."

#### To wake Henry Dubb—Send in that sub!

**IN THE EAST!**

L. E. KATTERFELD, eastern organizer for The Daily Worker, will tour the eastern cities—organizing for a systematic distribution of the eastern edition of The Daily Worker.

**BOSTON!**

A meeting of all Daily Worker agents and active comrades will take place on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 113 Dudley street, party headquarters.

L. E. Katterfeld, Daily Worker eastern organizer, and agent for New York City, will speak on plans for the organization of systematic distribution of the eastern edition of The Daily Worker.

#### Unfair Prosecution.

The discrediting of state's witness is chiefly illustrated by the case of Carlos Goodridge who testified under an assumed name and got immunity from two larceny indictments for his testimony against Sacco. He had

### Clothes Help Make Green Comfortable As he Makes Speeches the Bosses Like

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

TODAY, a picture is inserted in this column showing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the uniform that he wears as he stumps the country, delivering mostly banquet speeches, calling on the boss class to be good to the working class.

This picture was taken at the recent Chicago banquet held in the luxurious Palmer House. This banquet was an exception to others being attended almost exclusively by local labor officials. Among these Green's broad expanse of booted shirt front looked extremely out of place, for all the other labor heads came to "the feed" in their regular street clothes.

The local officialdom has discarded its evening clothes since class-collaboration dames on the gold coast ceased

#### These Clothes Make Him Comfortable



While Making Speeches Bosses Like to Hear.

inviting them to the social affairs of "capital and labor." It was noticeable that these affairs were always held in the homes of the rich.

Half a million coal miners will be interested in studying this picture of Green, their former secretary-treasurer. Not that they begrudge Green his "glad rags." But he didn't used to wear them at coal miners' affairs. It is something that he has affected since going to Washington as head of the American Federation of Labor. There one is supposed to garb in the clothes that fits the Washington "atmosphere." Few realize in the beginning that once the chloro-forming influence of that "atmosphere" begins to get in its work, the rest is easy for profit rule.

Many "radical" representatives of "the people" go to Washington to congress and then something strange happens. They forget their "radical" utterances made back home, feel comfortable in the "respectability" of the Washington "atmosphere," and forget all about how they were planning to turn things upside down.

It was the habit of the late Sam Gompers to put many labor officials, accustomed to be rough in their ways, thru this schooling in "respectability." He often claimed that his hardest job was getting Andy Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, to agree to put a suit of evening clothes in his baggage when he went on some mission to the British government at London, by the grace of Gompers and the United States government. Gompers said he would need it. Furuseth hasn't been the same since.

One may wear the uniform of subserviency to the ruling class and still retain the identity of a rebel. Crouch and Trumbull proved that in the United States army. But they went to prison for it.

The William Green of today is not the William Green who, in 1911, helped push a resolution thru the United Mine Workers' convention, at Columbus, Ohio, demanding that the late John Mitchell, ally of Sam Gompers, withdraw from the class-collaboration National Civic Federation or lose his membership in the miners' union. William Green today is more deeply submerged in the boss class than either Sam Gompers or Mitchell ever were.

Take another look at him. He looks as if the clothes he wears helps make him feel comfortable while making the kind of "don't fight; don't strike" speeches that the bosses like to hear.

#### Massachusetts Court Holds the Fate of Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)

variance in the dents made by the firing pin.</p

## DY'S ALUMINUM COMBINE UNDER RE IN CONGRESS

### sistant Denies White House Influence

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—William Donovan, assistant attorney general, was recalled to the stand yesterday at the senate judiciary committee's investigation of the delay of the department of justice in instituting anti-trust proceedings against the Mellon-controlled Aluminum company of America.

In previous testimony, Donovan denied the department had been lax in pressing anti-trust litigation.

At the outset yesterday, Donovan made a number of minor corrections in his previous testimony.

Senator Walsh, of Montana, conducting the committee's inquiry asked Donovan if it had been decided to withdraw from the Aluminum investigation after a conference at the White House.

"I know nothing whatever of the conference," said Donovan.

Donovan heatedly replied to an insinuation from Walsh that a Mellon-owned concern was being "carefully handled."

"I don't give a damn if it is a Mellon concern. I've learned my obligations to the department. I've got to be the master of my own conscience and what I submit to the attorney-general will be my decision on a case as I see it."

### Tooley to Speak at Bronx Workers' Forum

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 14.—What price peace in the anthracite? Is the obstinate attitude of the mine operators a sign of a new union-smashing offensive of big capital? These and other similar questions will be discussed by Comrade Pat Tooley at the Bronx Workers' Forum, 1347 Boston Road, next Sunday night, Jan. 17, 1938, at 8:15 p. m.

Comrade Pat Tooley, who has distinguished himself in the fight against the fake progressive, Rinaldo Cappellini, in District No. 1, will come directly from the coal breakers to speak at this forum. Admission is free and discussion from the floor will follow the main address.

**TO WISH  
The Daily Worker  
a Happy  
BIRTHDAY  
Come to these  
PARTIES**

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Music—Singing—Dancing  
A Wall Paper

Saturday, January  
16

Intl. Socialist Lyceum,  
Third Floor, 805 James St.  
Admission 25 Cents.

Oakland:

Banquet  
Musical Program—Living News  
paper  
Joint celebration of Oakland and  
Berkeley

Sunday, January  
24

Jenny Lind Hall,  
2229 Telegraph Ave.

## Stalin Shows Russia Is World Revolution Basis

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this instalment of his speech before the fourteenth congress of the Communist Party of Russia, I. Stalin, secretary of the Russian Party, declares emphatically that anyone who accuses the Communist parties of the world of individual terror must be either ignorant or bribed. Stalin also reviews the tasks of the Russian Communist Party as follows:

(International Press Correspondence)  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 18.—(By Mail)—Two questions in our foreign policy are particularly acute: (1) The question of propaganda and, (2) the question of the Communist International. The English conservatives accuse the Russian Communists of wanting to destroy the British empire. We need no special propaganda in the west and in the east. The workers' delegations are reporting upon our life and work in all the countries of the west. That is the strongest means of propaganda.

The peoples of the east know that our order of society is built up upon the brotherly harmony of all nations. Every Chinese, Egyptian and Indian knows that we are the only country which is prepared to assist his oppressed country.

We need no further agitation and propaganda in the east. Only one force can and will destroy the British empire. That is the English conservatives and their policy of force in Egypt, India and in China. The English lords are incapable of any other policy. That will be their doom.

A FEW words upon the Comintern: Stalin declared that any one who accused the Communist parties of individual terror must be either ignorant or bribed. The theory and the practice of the Comintern consists in the organization of the revolutionary mass movement against capitalism. It has rejected the individual terror and it will always reject it.

Referring to the question of the far east, Stalin said: The forces of the revolutionary movement in China are tremendous. China is faced with the task of uniting itself in a national state, just as at one time, North America, Italy and Germany were. We stand for the freedom of China from the imperialists. Japan also must reckon with the growing power of the national movement in China.

STALIN then proceeded to a discussion of the questions of our party in connection with the world situation. The tasks of the party are divided into two categories: (1) The field of the international revolutionary movement. (2) The field of foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Upon the first field, we must work for the consolidation of the Communist Party in the west and for the conquest of the majority of the working masses. The strengthening of the struggle of the proletariat of the west for trade union unity lies in the same direction.

A firm connection must then be established between the proletariat of the Soviet Union and the movement for freedom in the oppressed countries. The building up and consolidation of the socialist elements in the Soviet state are worthy of particular attention because our work of reconstruction has an international significance. Our country is the basis of the world revolution.

The tasks of the party upon the field of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union are: the struggle against new wars, the struggle for the maintenance of peace and the insuring of so-called normal relations with the capitalist countries.

The basic axis of our politics is the idea of peace. For this reason we shall not enter into the league of nations. Further, it is our task to widen our commercial relations upon the basis of a strengthening of the monopoly of foreign trade. Thirdly, we must seek for a closer contact with all those countries which emerged from the world war as the vanquished. Fourthly, we must strengthen our contact with the colonial and dependent countries. These are the tasks facing the party in connection with the question of our international relations and the international working class movement.

PROCEEDING to the internal situation of the Soviet Union, the speaker enumerated the factors which determine the economic reconstruction of the Soviet Union: the capitalist environment which means that the work of reconstruction proceeds in contradictions, in collisions between our economy and capitalist economy, not only externally, but also in the contradictions between the capitalist and socialist elements in the Soviet economy.

From this follows the necessity for building up our economy not as an assistant organization for world capitalism, but as an independent economic unit. There are two basic tendencies. The first is to the effect that our country must remain an agricultural country for a very long time and export agricultural products while importing machinery.

This tendency makes for the limitation of industry. The speaker is opposed to this tendency. The second tendency is to the effect that all forces must be utilized in order to make the country economically independent and to base it upon its internal power. This tendency makes for the maximum development of industry, however, in accordance with the existing resources.

SHOULD the revolution occur in Germany or in France, then we could abandon the policy of developing the Soviet Union into an independent economic unit and adopt the policy of weaving the country into the general socialist development. Then, however, the country must be preserved from the danger of an economic subjugation by world capitalism.

The second factor in our work of reconstruction is that in the capitalist countries the mistakes made by the individual trusts, syndicates, etc., are corrected thru the market by crises. With us, however, every serious mistake ends not with a single crisis, but with damage to our whole economy. For this reason it is necessary for us to take particular care in the work of reconstruction. Our work must proceed systematically, we must work with reserves. The many accidents, the dependence upon natural forces in the internal market, the dependence of foreign commerce upon the attitude of European capitalism, all demand the accumulation of reserves for the purpose of filling possible breaches.

AFTER enumerating the five economic types which are present in the Soviet Union: almost natural production, with commodity production, private capitalism, state capitalism and socialist industry, the speaker touched upon the discussion in connection with state capitalism and the state industry.

The state industry cannot be termed state capitalism, for state capitalism is an organization of production to a statistical description of the people's economy in the Soviet Union.

### Socialists Invent a Way to Fight Fascism by Giving It Power

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The social democrats of Poland have a queer way of "fighting fascism." They demand that Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, former president who is now leading the organization of fascist troops, be returned to the general staff of the army. They advocate this on the grounds that his return would make it impossible for him to continue his fascist activities. Apparently, the way to "fight fascism" is to turn the Polish army over to fascist control.

The fascists are calling a congress in Warsaw at which the already formed army of "grey shirts" as they are called in Poland, will be officially proclaimed. The whole situation indicates that the Polish bourgeoisie is fostering the movement as a means to use extra-legal violence against the increasing discontent of the workers and to proclaim a fascist dictatorship to cover up the outrageous grafting of government officials and prevent a revolution by the Polish workers.

Five thousand new subs in three weeks is a big job—but it can be done with your help. Send in a sub.

IN NEW YORK!

## Lenin Memorial-Sun. Jan. 24

2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

NEW STAR  
CASINO

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE  
MILLERS ASSEMBLY

MANHATTAN LYCEUM

318 Grand St., B'klyn

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(Thru the efforts of the American Flag Association and other capitalist agencies Madison Square Garden has been refused us. We will have 25,000 workers of this city attend the LENIN MEMORIAL in spite of this. In addition to the above 4 halls with a capacity of 15,000, we are making arrangements for overflow meetings in all sections of the city.)

Musical Program: Freiheit Gesang Verein, Lithuanian Choruses, Hungarian Orchestra and other Revolutionary Music—Marcia Schupac, a dramatic soprano, will sing revolutionary folk songs.

Speakers: Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Ogin at All Meetings

ADMISSION 50 CENTS—(Tickets good at all halls.)

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party; Young Workers League; District No. 2

TICKETS FOR SALE AT: District Office—108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; and at all party headquarters and party newspapers.

## SOVIET RUSSIA REFUSES TO GO TO GENEVA MEET

### Assassination of Vorovsky Cause

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 14.—The Soviet government, altho eager to participate in the disarmament conference at Geneva, will not attend unless its complaint against the Swiss is settled, it was stated authoritatively today.

The Russians have repeatedly made plain their aversion to Swiss relations since 1923 when Vorovsky, a Russian envoy to the Lausanne international conference in their country was assassinated by a white guard Russian officer who was freed and given Soviet funds held by Vorovsky in Swiss banks.

Pravda discussing the conference, remarked this morning:

"If any foreign government is really interested in Russia's co-operation they should explain to the Swiss that it is wrong to allow a murderer of a foreign representative to go unpunished. The Soviet is waiting and has waited."

The paper, expressing Russia's earnest desire to participate in the conference, urged mediation by "some third power."

## Take the Daily DOOR TO DOOR

IN



## THE LENIN DRIVE

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This Way

Order a bundle of The Daily Worker. Order just as big a bundle as your pocket or your treasury will allow you—and send your order on the blank below.

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means just a little labor. A little labor that will make your neighbor open his eyes to the labor movement.

Take the papers from door to door and ring the bell and "talk cold turkey." Tell your neighbor the paper is his. Tell him to read it—tell him to think it over—and tell him to get ready to give you his money for a sub when you call again. If he gives it at once (and workers often do!) so much the better.

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Theo. Tofis, Wilmington, Del. 4.00

M. Swaby, Chicago. 6.00

Joseph Freeman, New York. 3.00

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Galion, Ohio. 6.00

Wm. Mollard, Turleford, Sask., Canada 1.00

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David E. Jones, Southport, Me. 5.00

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Organization Meetings

## Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

## How the Agitprop Apparatus is Organized

MORE than the other departments of the party does the agitprop department depend for its effectiveness upon a closely-knit, active, and energetic apparatus throughout the entire organization. For upon the agitprop department falls the whole burden of planning, systematizing, and directing the entire agitation and propaganda work of the party upon a uniform basis—a task that compels it to reach into all departments and into every corner of our party. The very first steps in our agitprop work are bound up with our success in building up a functioning apparatus penetrating the entire party from top to bottom and extending to its very roots, the nuclei. The following are some of the main points involved in building up such an agitprop apparatus throughout the party.

**1. District and City Agitprop Directors and Committees.** Every city and district organization of the party has its agitprop director and its small agitprop committee. The functions of this committee are to apply and to carry out the instructions of the national agitprop department on a local scale, and upon its own initiative, to meet and solve the problems of agitation and propaganda in its own territory. Upon

The executive committee of the Scandinavian branch will take up the proposition of forming the city executive of the Scandinavian fraction at their meeting Sunday, Jan. 17 at 7 p.m., at Vasa Kostel Hall, 149th St. and Mott Ave.

All members of the respective language sections are to attend these meetings in order to elect a city executive committee for the fraction, which will have the responsibility of conducting systematic work in all organizations in which comrades of the language sections participate.

## LOS ANGELES NOTES

## Lenin Memorial Meeting.

A Lenin memorial meeting to commemorate the memory of our Comrade Lenin and also Comrades Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg will be held in Los Angeles on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2:30 p.m. in the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway.

Good speakers and excellent musical numbers will be the program of the evening. All workers are invited to come and are assured a very pleasant and interesting evening's entertainment.

## LENIN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT AT 8

The next meeting of the Chicago Lenin memorial committee will be held Friday January 16th at 8 p.m. at The DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Completion of all arrangements for the Lenin memorial meeting, to be held at the Coliseum Sunday, January 24th, is on the order of business. Every nucleus delegate must be present. All working class organizations are invited to send delegates. Meeting starts at 8 p.m. sharp.

## Gary Study Class Closes First Term; Shows Improvement

Monday night was the concluding session of the first term of the Gary study class in Elements of Communism. This course, like other classes in South Bend and Milwaukee, is based on an outline which covers the essential elements of Communism in three terms of two months each. This course is a vast improvement in subject matter over the previous course in the A. B. C. of Communism which many of the Gary comrades attended.

In the past two months, the subjects covered included Capitalist Society and Capitalist Production, given by Comrade Carlson; and Imperialism and the Collapse of the Second International presented by Comrade Simons. The presentation of these questions as problems for which the class sought a solution, thereby correcting its own misconceptions, aroused class interest to a high degree.

Due to the shift system of work in the steel mills, the regular average attendance for the entire course was cut to ten. For the next course, Feb. 1, to March 22, a much larger attendance is promised by the Gary comrades. This second term in "Elements of Communism" will take up the Colonial and Liberation Movements, Inner Contradictions of Capitalism, and the Theory of Revolution.

Not only has the course supplied the comrades with a deeper theoretical understanding of Communism, but it has also acted as a direct stimulus to party activity. It has succeeded also in interesting non-party members in the Communist movement.

You do the job twice as well when you distribute a bundle of The DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

Bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for your—when you bring their articles in The DAILY WORKER to your shop.

**4. Agitprop Conferences.** Periodically, every two weeks or so, the city or district agitprop director organizes agitprop conferences to which are called the agitprop directors and committees of the sections, sub-sections, and of the nuclei. At these conferences the campaigns of the party are discussed, the work of the agitprop department is carefully considered, and detailed plans laid for the concrete work of the next period. In order to be successful these conferences must be both regular and frequent, must be preceded by systematic preparatory work (careful preparation of an agenda, transmission of this agenda to members of the conference, etc.)

**5. Speakers and Agitators' Conferences.** These agitprop conferences are not to be confused with speakers and agitators' conferences. Every agitprop director (district, city, section, sub-section, nucleus) prepares for himself lists of those comrades under his supervision who can be made use of in some form or other for agitation or propaganda work (writing, speaking, teaching, lecturing, etc.). It must not be assumed that the section directors, list, for example, will include the lists of the various nuclei directors because the nuclei are within the

section. There are many comrades who are quite useful to the nucleus but who are not quite "good" enough on a section or city scale. In general it will be found that the lower the unit the more extensive (not the more numerous) will be the list. Once a month or more frequently if possible conferences of all comrades on the agitprop lists are called at which the political situation and the tasks of the party are reported upon, the latest decisions of the agitprop committee and conference discussed, the work of the comrades discussed in detail, and so on. Thru these conferences the comrades engaged in agitprop work are enabled to carry the party campaigns to the party membership and to the broad masses.

This, in brief, is the basic apparatus of the agitprop department. Of course this does not complete the apparatus as a whole. For special work of agitation and propaganda special organs are needed and set up but such are but further developments of this basic apparatus as outlined above. This apparatus is fundamental in that it is everywhere necessary and is basic for the whole work. The future of our agitprop work demands its immediate establishment upon a functioning basis throughout the party.

## CHICAGO SECTION CONFERENCE LAYS OUT FUTURE WORK

## Agitprop and Industrial Work Is Stressed

The six section conferences held between Jan. 2 and Jan. 9 in Chicago by the Workers (Communist) Party were very successful in taking up an immediate program of work which will aid in getting the nuclei functioning on a healthy basis.

The points especially stressed were The DAILY WORKER drive in the form of subscriptions, distribution of bundles at factories and obtaining the names and addresses of workers by all of the nuclei who are to subscribe to the newspaper for a period of three weeks.

The agitprop activity was gone into and the sections and sub-sections are to hold at least one membership meeting a month to take up some special educational or political subject. The first of these lectures is to be on "Lenin and Leninism." Plans were laid for development of the party fractions, T. U. E. L. activity, attendance at local unions, etc.

Every member is being checked up as to his attendance at the various meetings. The industrial department is beginning to call a series of meetings, trade by trade, of the party members who do not belong to the unions. Every eligible comrade will be instructed at these meetings to join a labor union.

Attendance at shop and street nuclei meetings is the prerequisite for carrying out the program of work of the party. This was strongly stressed and each nucleus instructed to form a committee for mobilization of the party members at nuclei meetings. This committee will keep after the non-attendants systematically until nuclei attendance is at its highest.

The need of party direction and the program of work in language fraternal organizations, workers' clubs, and cultural societies was taken up. The district committee has adopted a policy and program of activity for work in these organizations in accordance with the special conditions in this city.

Increase of worker correspondents, systematic sale and distribution of party literature, party campaigns such as the labor party, Council for Protection of Foreign-born, defense and recognition of Soviet Russia, were other points of discussion.

## Section Committees Elected.

The section conferences elected permanent section committees to replace the provisional ones thus far in existence. In every section the majority of the section committee elected is in line with the policy of the party in its program of work and basis for unification of the party. With the permanent section committees now established the work of the shop and street nuclei in Chicago will no doubt receive a decided impetus.

## "Liebknecht's Death" to Be Staged in N. Y. at Memorial Meeting

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 p.m., there will be a Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial at the Hungarian Workers' Hall, 350 E. 81st street.

A very good program, consisting of recitations, singing by the Utman Singing Society, a play "Liebknecht's Death," mass recitation and mass singing, has been arranged. The members of the German section are doing their best to bring to the minds of all here the deep sorrow and spirit existing amongst the workers of Germany in those January days.

Comrades, we hope you will come and bring friends and sympathizers. A very small admission fee of 25 cents is being charged. Don't forget Sunday, Jan. 17.

## "The Miracle" Will Be Shown at Auditorium

Morris Gest is bringing his spectacular production "The Miracle" to the Auditorium Theater of Chicago for a six weeks engagement to begin Feb. 2nd and close March 20. Two years ago "The Miracle" had its premiere under Max Reinhardt's management in New York at the Century Theater.

The story basis of "The Miracle" is Maurice Maeterlinck's "Soeur Beatrice." The dramatization of the book was done by Karl Vollmoller, and the musical setting by Engelbert Humperdinck, composer of the musical classics, "Hansel and Gretel" and "Königskinder."

"The Miracle" has the most lavish setting ever attempted in any theatrical production. It has been described as a glittering panorama of exotic color. It is so large and so massive that only a few cities have theaters large enough to make the presentation possible and these must be almost completely rebuilt to accommodate it. It requires thirty railroad cars to transport "The Miracle" from one city to another.

Tickets to all the performances including the opening night and matinee on Lincoln's and Washington's birthday will be on the regular scale of from \$1 to \$4 a seat.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## RED SPORTS INTERNATIONAL SUPPORTS WORLD UNITY OF WORKERS' SPORTS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—For some time the Red Sports International has been making definite approaches towards the Lucerne Sports International for the unification of the world's labor sports front.

Recently a delegation of the R. S. I. took a journey to Paris to attend the conference of the R. S. I. in connection with this important question. There a decision was made on the question which altho half-hearted is nevertheless a step forward.

The following is the decision of the enlarged session of the presidium of the R. S. I. on the report of the delegation:

German nationalism had won its first victory and.

Page 12, Paragraph 2: Neither Luemburg nor Karsky and Joschkes were ever members of the P. P. S. They fought its opportunism from the beginning and shortly after the formation of the P. P. S. were instrumental in founding the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania.

Page 22, Line 28, should read: "revolutionary wave."

Page 26, Line 23, should read: "even in Russia a capitalist economy was rapidly overtaking."

Page 27, Line 18, should read: "In 1903, the second congress of the Social Democratic Labor."

Page 27, Line 35, should read: "Third Congress of the Social Democratic Labor Party (which was composed only from the Bolsheviks)."

Page 27, Last Paragraph: Lenin's attitude towards the slogan for the 1905 revolution must not be confused with Trotsky's. Lenin demanded the slogan of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasant army.

Page 28, Line 2, should read: "arose and fought to seize power and altho the Mensheviks were numerically."

Page 28, Last Paragraph: the impression should not be left that previous to the Lena massacre the Bolsheviks had not carried on revolutionary propaganda. At all times the Bolsheviks sought to combine legal and illegal work among the masses.

Page 31, Line 28, should read: "revolutionary movement. After Marx he was the greatest thinker."

## Pittsburgh League to Hold Member Meet for Mass Work

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 14.—There is going to be a membership meeting of the Y. W. L. members in Pittsburgh at which every member must be present. Very important matters will be taken up. It is of the utmost importance that all league members in Pittsburgh attend this membership meeting. The following is the agenda for the meeting which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Sunday, January 17, at 8 p.m.

1. Doubting of the membership.

2. Running of a sub campaign for Young Worker in Pittsburgh.

3. Work in the trade unions.

4. United front campaign in Pittsburgh (which D. E. C. is starting).

5. Building up the Pioneer section of the Y. W. L.

6. Ways and means of raising of finance for the district.

It is the most important meeting of its kind, in the history of the Pittsburgh Y. W. L., and it is a step in the direction of mass work. The membership of the Pittsburgh league was at a standstill. We must consider how to get new blood in, how to increase our influence.

## Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

## Lenin Liebknecht Luxemburg By Max Shachtman.

A pamphlet on the lives of the one most universal and two most heroic leaders of the working class.

The only special booklet to be issued for the Lenin-Liebknecht meetings.

Well written—attractively bound—illustrated with three beautiful photos.

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Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

## Saturday Lenin Issue

JANUARY 16

## SECOND INSTALMENT OF

## "THE BEYOND"

An original story in its first American publication by the great French writer

HENRI BARBUSSE

Author of "Under Fire," "Chains," Etc.

## AN ARTICLE BY LENIN and articles about

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Robert Minor editor

## IN NEW YORK!

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of the

BAKERS' UNION No. 164  
Amalgamated Food Workers

at EBLING'S CASINO,

156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue

SATURDAY EVE.,

JANUARY 16, 1926

Tickets 50 Cents a Person

Wardrobe 50 Cents

Dancing at 8 P.M.

Folk Dances of Various Nations



Morris Gest is bringing his spectacular production "The Miracle" to the Auditorium Theater of Chicago for a six weeks engagement to begin Feb. 2nd and close March 20. Two years ago "The Miracle" had its premiere under Max Reinhardt's management in New York at the Century Theater.

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The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

## We Note a Correction

This note is of special interest to those who have already secured their copies of the pamphlet, Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, written by Comrade Max Shachtman.

The difficulties entailed in the

# Workers Write About the Workers' Life

## MINERS FIGHT TO WIN STRIKE IN ANTHRACITE

### Clash with Drivers of Coal Trucks

By PAT TOOHEY.

(Worker Correspondent)

PLAINES, Pa., Jan. 14.—After the general grievance committee of Local Union 1483, U. M. W. of A., persuaded a group of men who were working on the old culm banks here to quit, a truck load of the coal from the canal bed was stopped. The driver refused to stop at the request of the union committee. About 300 miners had assembled and by this time another truck made its appearance. This also refused to stop. Stones and clubs were soon flying all over.

The driver was deeply cut in the head by a flying rock, the other severely beaten by the crowd of men and boys. This is the first manifestation of violence in the Wilkes-Barre section. The driver stated several shots were fired at him.

*Now Guard Refuge.*

The attempt of the union committee to stop the hauling of coal from the canal beds and culm banks continue. To date the Teamsters' Union refuses to haul any coal whatever. The operators are utilizing the present strike by having workers put to work on the canal beds and culm banks reclaiming coal that was lost among the slate, rock and other refuse.

This refuse has been lying untouched for many years, but now the bosses have guards watching the culm banks for fear the workers may steal a bucket to keep warm. The bosses have this coal separated from the refuse, washed in the river and then sold to the "anthracite consuming public."

Four young miners were arrested at Ashland for attempting to remove some of this culm bank coal to their homes. They were held for court. In many places workers are being arrested for taking this refuse coal in order to keep warm at home. In most instances they cannot afford the price of a ton of coal, if coal were obtainable.

*Central Body Aids.*

Scranton Central Labor Union yesterday contributed \$200.00 to be used in relief work among the children of the miners in the isolated mining towns adjacent to Scranton where suffering is reported to be more acute than elsewhere. The C. L. U. also appointed a committee to solicit additional funds for relief work from the various unions and fraternal organizations in the Scranton territory.

A letter to Lewis and Ingalls from the Greater Wilkes-Barre real estate board, a joint letter bearing the name of practically every concern affiliated with the local chamber of commerce, and a letter from the editors of the sixteen capitalist dailies in the anthracite field were sent within the past few days. Everybody is joining the chorus now. First it was the priests and the hospitals, then came this aggregation. The "pleas" for "everlasting peace" are contained in all of them, but if these "pleas" are carefully read one can find a slam at the union. The "pleas" of the editors end with the following "advice."

*A Plea—For Arbitration.*

"Better arbitration with full dinner pails, comfortable homes with warm clothing, than failure of collective bargaining and strike with empty stomachs."

None of these "appeals" champion the cause of the miners, none encourage them to fight it to a finish, but all "in the name of god" and then for the sake of "humanity" urge the miners to accept arbitration, the lolly-pops of the operators.

**RUSSIAN "LIVING" NEWSPAPER OUT SAT. AT WORKERS' HOUSE.**  
The fourth issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out this Saturday, Jan. 16, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

The Prolet-Tribune is very popular among the Russian workers of Chicago and usually draws a big crowd.

**THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.**

## HOW CUDAHY HIRES HIS HELP FOR WISCONSIN PLANT IS TOLD BY A WORKER CORRESPONDENT

By W. P. Worker Correspondent.

CUDAHY, Wis., Jan. 14.—As I had been out of work for several months in Omaha and after arriving in St. Paul, Minn., I could not find or buy a job in the slaughter houses there, I was attracted to an employment agency where the sign read:

"Butchers, knifemen and laborers wanted. Free fare."

After reading the sign I walked in the employment agency wondering how it was that a slaughter-house could be looking for help in the dull season. At the shark's office I was told the job was at Cudahy, Wis.

"What do they pay for butchers here?"

*Puts Out The Bait.*

"From 47½ to 72 cents an hour."

## THE WINNERS!

THIS week the three prizes go to a stockyard worker, a garment worker and a domestic worker. The first prize, "Marxian Economic Handbook" by W. H. Emmitt, goes to the stockyard worker who is at present employed in this industry. So necessary is it for him to remain there that we even leave out the name of the city where he works at the present time, as well as his name rather than risk his identity being revealed.

"December the Fourteenth," by Demitri Merezhkovsky, a second prize, goes to Nellie Halperin, a Chicago garment worker who is an ardent fighter for the left wing within the garment workers' union and has been through many a battle with the reactionary officialdom. The third prize, the original drawing of a DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed, goes to a domestic worker employed as a housemaid in a bourgeois home in Oakland, Calif.

### Next Week's Prizes

First Prize: "Capital" by Karl Marx, first volume.  
Second Prize: "Ancient Society" by Morgan. This book explains the development of society from savagery thru barbarism to civilization. It was acclaimed as a masterpiece by both Marx and Engels at the time of its publication.

Third Prize: A DAILY WORKER cartoon, original drawing, framed.

### THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

## THEY LOVED HER WHILE SHE SLAVED; THEY THREW HER OUT LIKE SO MUCH RUBBISH WHEN SHE WAS WORN OUT

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 14.—Many times I wonder if any other workers are subjected to such slavery as housemaids. A housemaid is always compelled to do the will of the mistress. Her work is of many different kinds; cooking, waiting on table, cleaning house, dusting furniture, polishing silverware, etc. She is always oppressed with the fear of whether her work is satisfactory, or whether she will be again reminded of neglecting this or that.

Sensing this feeling she is always driven to do her best.

She works until 8:00 o'clock in the evening, often even later, other workers have an eight-hour day, but she hasn't. Sundays she is not free until late in the afternoon.

Just recently our neighbor had one of those so-called perfect housemaids. The matrons of the community used her as an example, or a standard according to which they wanted their own maids to be. The seeming attitude of them toward her was, that they thought of her very much, even loved her.

This woman was a courteous and obedient slave. She obeyed every impulse of her master to the least detail.

She slaved from early morning until late at night, the only bright spots in her life being at night, when she could stretch her toil-worn limbs and drift into slumberland.

But even that could not continue long, after a short time this woman became ill, so that she was unable to move from her bed, and a doctor was called. He told her that she would be unable to work for years.

She had exhausted all her energies, all that was left was a ruined health with its terrible pains.

Now the praise and admiration of the matrons became meaningless, she was only in the way. Their only thought was a means by which they could get rid of her, so that a new servant could take her place.

That is the kind of necessities we working women are, the only possession we have is our energy which we apply thoughtlessly. We compete with each other in order to insure us a livelihood.

If the mistresses find out that there is some one more obedient than we are, they discharge us.

References are demanded from previous employers here in Oakland before they even consider our applications.

In order to do that we must patiently obey the matrons' every whim and desire.

The agents, who thru the telephone recommend us to the employer, do it in the same manner as other business are conducted or as they do with something that is for sale. They give the age, appearance, etc. It seems a shame to be endowed with human sentiments to see and hear all of it.

To these grievances we cannot expect any remedy as long as we act as individuals. We must unite our efforts to fight for our own interests, it is the duty of everyone of us to join the Workers (Communist) Party thru which we can gather the masses to action. Working class literature and newspapers are the weapons with which we must fight. Thru our eyes will be opened to the true light of our condition.

Comrade A. F. Marte, leader of the Communist movement was imprisoned, then deported to Salvador and M. C. Morales, active member of the anti-imperialist movement, was seized by the police on the evening of Dec. 10, imprisoned, and at 10 o'clock the same night put in an automobile under heavy guard and taken to the frontier of San Salvador.

The only charge against him was that he had taken part in a protest meeting conducted by the students of Guatemala.

Meetings and demonstrations are now forbidden and the most strict censor is kept on the press. Slugging by hired thugs, imprisonment and deportation are given those who dare to raise their voice in protest against these high-handed actions of the government; for the government is controlled by the American capitalists and they are resolved to crush all who stand in their path.

Worker Correspondence will make THE DAILY WORKER a better paper send in a story about your shop.

### THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

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*Puts Out The Bait.*

"From 47½ to 72 cents an hour."

lars for the job, I was sent to their branch office in Minneapolis from where I was told I would be put on a train for Cudahy, Wis.

At Minneapolis, I was met by the manager of the employment office and he searched thru my baggage to satisfy himself that I was not a union man. After he had searched my satchel, I was put on the train with ten others.

After riding on the train all night we arrived at Cudahy, which is named after the Cudahy packing plant located there. Cudahy and the Federal Rubber company run the town to suit themselves.

Here we were met by one of the Cudahy bosses who told us not to spray some of the left-over food of the regular morning crew we were brought to the superintendent. Our names were taken down and we were handed a badge. There was no medical examination nor any other examination.

At night you can hear the rats gnawing away under the floor. The shacks are cold and the accommodations are poor for putting away your clothes at night.

After giving us a cold breakfast of some of the left-over food of the regular morning crew we were brought to the superintendent. Our names were taken down and we were handed a badge. There was no medical examination nor any other examination.

The hotel is nothing more than three shacks (something like those in

a lumber camp.) One of the shacks is the dining room and the other two are the sleeping quarters.

This "hotel" was used at one time as a barracks for soldiers and was later turned over to the Cudahy meat packers. All of the beds are set close to each other. There are about 300 or 400 beds placed in these two barracks with one stove to heat the entire room. In order to go to bed we had to climb over the ends. The beds were seldom cleaned and were always with vermin.

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After giving us a cold breakfast of some of the left-over food of the regular morning crew we were brought to the superintendent. Our names were taken down and we were handed a badge. There was no medical examination nor any other examination.

We were told by the superintendent to punch the time clock and go on the killing floor.

The new superintendent called a meeting of the workers and had them all sit down on the green grass outside their "hotel" and he then started to tell them how wonderful a country this was and how the Cudahy plant was growing bigger and bigger. He didn't tell them it was wrung out of the sweat and blood of the workers, and that he was not in favor of having the ten-hour day, but there were times when there were too many hogs to be slaughtered in eight hours and it would be necessary to work longer. He then asked them to vote on the proposition.

**Vote Down 10-Hour Day.**

The working force, consisting of Poles, Austrians, Germans, a few Irish and one Negro, even though they had no union and were unorganized, refused to let themselves be fooled and voted for the eight-hour day, and

## OMAHA "YARDS" WORKERS GREET DAILY WORKER

### Hail "Daily" As Their Fighting Paper

#### Workers Jam Yorkville Casino

By A Worker Correspondent

OMAHA, Nebr., Jan. 14.—Distribution of THE DAILY WORKER at the packing houses in South Omaha went over with a whoop. We had four comrades on the job, two of them young girls. The papers were gladly accepted by the workers and soon little groups congregated on the side walks, in barber shops and pool halls discussing the story in THE DAILY WORKER.

The next morning the workers were on the lookout for the distributors, and soon they were waiting for the papers to be handed out to them. On this day we had two boys helping in the distribution and they were enthusiastic about the job. A number of workers offered to pay the boys for the paper, showing that they appreciated the efforts that were being made.

Comrade Krueppel as chairman handled the affair in a masterly manner and the success of the program was assured as soon as the Hungarian Workers' Symphony Orchestra had rendered their two numbers, "The International" and "Hymn of Free Russia."

The violin selections by Elfrieda Boss carried the audience to their feet and made the event an occasion to be remembered for years to come. She had the spirit of the new life that only one whose heart is in the revolution can have. It was easily understood that her term in Leningrad had resulted in the acquisition of an art that the old system of capitalism in the outside world cannot inspire.

Tilda Schocket was supreme in her dances, and the representation of "The Toller" reached a point in the art of dancing that is seldom if ever seen on the stage.

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Comrade Krueppel showed in his clear way how great the power of the capitalist press is over the people and what a necessary task we have in building up our daily press. A hearty response to Gitlow's appeal for funds was made.

The Freiheit Singing Society finished the program in a most fitting manner and the masses went home singing after having enjoyed one of the most inspiring and instructive concerts that has been staged by the labor movement in this city.

During the three years of its existence the society became meaningless, she was only in the way. Their only thought was a means by which they could get rid of her, so that a new servant could take her place.

That is the kind of necessities we working women are, the only possession we have is our energy which we apply thoughtlessly. We compete with each other in order to insure us a livelihood.

If the mistresses find out that there is some one more obedient than we are, they discharge us.

References are demanded from previous employers here in Oakland before they even consider our applications.

In order to do that we must patiently obey the matrons' every whim and desire.

The society was organized three years ago by a group of members of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. The purpose of the society was to open up a restaurant where the members could get fresh food at low prices. It did not intend to go into the restaurant business on a large scale, but the membership of the society and the number of patrons of the restaurant that was opened up at 1734 W. Division street grew so rapidly and took on such a surplus of money accumulated in spite of the fact that better food at a cheaper price was served. The society then decided the open up another restaurant which is now functioning at 760 Ashland Aves., with a concert and dance hall.

During the three years of its existence the society aided materially the Russian children's schools, the Workers' House and other similar labor institutions.

The proceeds of the celebration to be held Sunday will be divided between the federation of the Russian children's school and the Workers' House.

Beginning at 4 p.m. tickets in advance 60 cents, at the doors 75 cents. After the concert admission, 50 cents.

Send your contributions to the Editor of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

against the superintendents proposals by a vote of 7 to 1. Those who voted for the longer workday were the floaters who wanted to get in as many hours as they could and then get away. The workers who work here steadily refused to fall for the Cudahy dope.

**Red Tape to Get Dollar.**

Payday came twice a month. If the worker came to work in between paydays, he had to wait three weeks before he got paid. Before payday, if a worker wanted to draw some money, he could

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### Another Hundred Victims

Before the echoes of the professional optimists extolling the new year as one of unmeasured prosperity and security for the working class had died down a muffled blast in an Oklahoma mine started 1926 on its series of mine holocausts. A hundred or more workers became corpses as the cloud of black smoke rises ominously above the mine shaft.

Those prostitutes on the capitalist press who raise loud clamors about the risk of profits when workers strike to overcome conditions that yearly take such a ghastly toll, never consider the risks of workers sacrificed to the greed and avarice of the mine barons.

This explosion, as is the case of so many others, occurred in a non-union mine, where the individual stands alone against the power of the capitalist owner, where he dare not raise his voice to protest against conditions that menace his life for fear of unemployment and hunger, whose sceptre ever haunts him.

Union men had been locked out over a period of two years and, almost unaided by the United Mine Workers of America, had struggled against the open shop. Had Lewis & Co. spent a little of the money for organization purposes that they waste rolling over the country in Pullmans to attend conferences with the operators this non-union condition would not exist.

Workers' lives will only be safe when the workers themselves, thru their organized power, can enforce safety regulations, and as a first step toward unionization of the coal industry of this country the reactionary officialdom must be defeated and the miners' union changed into a fighting organization that talks to the employers in terms of power—the only language they heed.

State laws, supposed to protect workers from such disasters, are flouted because their enforcement is in the hands of old party agents of the employers. A labor party, with representatives of the working class to create and enforce laws protecting the workers, would aid in overcoming the constant menace to human life in the mines of this country.

### McKinley, Smoot and Cummins Seat Nye

The senatorial record says Gerald P. Nye, from the agricultural state of North Dakota, who is classified as an insurgent, was seated after a bitter fight on the senate floor by a vote of 41 to 39. He will support Borah against the world court and will oppose the administration's tax program. Because he will line up with the insurgents and democrats against the Coolidge-Mellon tax program, the overwhelming majority of democrats supported him. They do not fear one more vote against the world court, which almost all the democrats support, as they have a safe majority that is not likely to be dangerously reduced.

Had the Coolidge senators voted solidly against Nye he would have met defeat, but Senators William B. McKinley of Illinois, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa and Reed Smoot of Utah, absented themselves from the chamber, thereby seating Nye. There is method in their apparent madness. All of them are up for re-election this year and they are all dependent upon agricultural votes, so they do not want to face the accusation that they kept out of the senate an insurgent from the corn and wheat belt.

Nye can do no harm in the senate, and his defeat by the votes of the senators from the farm states would add one more obstacle to those already in their path because of the agricultural crisis itself.

Noteworthy also is the fact that the staunch supporters of the republican gang that tried to whitewash the odorous Newberry of Michigan, who tried to corrupt the electorate of a state in order to obtain a seat in the senate, voted against the seating of Nye. Among those coming up for re-election who voted against the seating of Nye are two "tombstone" senators, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania and Wm. H. Butler of Massachusetts, both of whom succeeded senators who died while in office, as was the case with Nye.

As for Nye, himself, like all the other milk-and-water progressives, his influence is not feared, otherwise he would not have been seated.

Thus the corrupt game of capitalist politics goes merrily on while the workers and farmers continue to foot the bill in decreased standards of living, and if the world courters have their way, with their very lives.

We Communists reiterate that nothing other than a class party of labor that can win the support of the impoverished farmers will aid the exploited masses of the United States.

### A "Labor Member" of the School Board

As a means of creating the illusion that all classes in the city of Chicago are represented on the school board a labor official of some sort is usually selected. At present this labor (?) member is John English, organizer of Typographical Union No. 16. It goes without saying that this is a political job and goes to those who are regarded as ward-heelers in some reactionary political clique.

The role of this labor member was revealed during the discussion over Superintendent McAndrew's attitude on war pictures in the class rooms. When certain patriotic organizations questioned McAndrew's patriotism, the capitalist press interviewed various members of the school board, among them John English. In his statement English said: "I don't believe there is a more patriotic man in Chicago than Mr. McAndrew." That is the only reply this labor member made to the interviewer.

McAndrew is admittedly a militarist, an advocate of military training in the public schools, and boasts that he is a colonel in the Illinois national guard, a strikebreaking agency. If English really represented labor, instead of playing the game of old party politics, he would, in no uncertain terms, have denounced this imperialist superintendent of schools as an agent of the employers polluting the minds of the children of the working class who are so unfortunate as to be under the influence of the present Chicago school system.

One supposed to represent labor certainly renders a poor service to the working class when he refrains from denouncing such a palpable enemy of the working class as this militia colonel who calls himself a "military pacifist"—a pacifist in the service of imperialism.

## The Revolutionary Ideal in the Writings of Henri Barbusse

By MORRIS BACKALL.

A FEW weeks ago Henri Barbusse, a great French novelist who is writing for the Saturday Magazine supplement of THE DAILY WORKER, was attacked by the fascists in Rumania. Barbusse went to Rumania to investigate the atrocities against Communists in the dungeons of that country. The fury of the working class against the white terror in that country had compelled the Rumanian government itself to invite him. Henri Barbusse has of late years become an embodiment of the conscience of the working masses in Europe.

Henri Barbusse, as a naturalist in literature, started to write his poems and short stories before 1914. But in his collection of short stories, "We Others," in which he demonstrated great power of observation of the minute and detailed occurrences of everyday life, Barbusse nevertheless had no definite ideal and therefore his outlook on life was pessimistic. Everything for him appeared in gray shadows without happiness and without meaning. It was the time of the transition period when the life of Europe was changing and when the social-democrats betrayed their ideals of revolutionary activity. To Henri Barbusse life at that period was meaningless and cold, without a purpose. Without a future.

But the war changed the point of view and the creation of Henri Barbusse.

Henri Barbusse went to war as a soldier in the French army; he saw the battlefields and learned the tragedies that are connected with it. As a great artist he observed not only the romantic propaganda that came from army headquarters and general staffs, he also saw war in the trenches. And in realistic, brutal, tragical fashion, with artistic fire, he molded his newer works of art. First, his "Inferno," in which he uncovers the slaughterhouses of capitalistic war and shows that the killing of the sons of Germany, Austria, France, England and America is really in the interests, not of the masses who are cutting each other to pieces, but of the masters of the world, of the classes that rule Europe and America. Henri Barbusse himself was made invalid by shell-shock; he himself suffered bodily and mentally the tragedy of war. But at the beginning he was only an eloquent pacifist, he cried for peace and distinguished himself very little from those who talk in the name of morality for peace while leaving the world in reality to butcher itself under the aegis of capitalism. But in his second volume, "Under Fire," Henri Barbusse appeared a new man—no longer a pacifist—but full of the new revolu-

tional spirit that had begun to penetrate the workers and peasants of the world. The spirit and ideal of revolution to change the order of society, by means of class struggle to do away with a system of classes and class struggle, which is also to do away with wars, the human slaughterhouses, among nations, was in him. It is true that Barbusse's book, "Inferno," was sold in France in 150,000 copies and appeared in 100 editions—but the real depth of his sincerity and greatness were disclosed in his later book "Under Fire."

In his novel, "Under Fire," Barbusse tells us of a conversation among the soldiers. The soldiers on the battlefield are not only disgusted with the horror of war but they are conscious of the causes that brought it about and are for a conscious and deliberate method to end it. He pictures to us this conversation in such a manner: "They" said one, "but what will it be called tomorrow?" "After all, what is it that makes the horror of war?" "It is the mass of people." "But the people, that's us?" "Yes, that's true." "It's the people who are war, without them there would be nothing but some wrangling, a long way off. But it is not they who decide on it, it is the masters who steer them." "The people are struggling today, to have no more masters to steer them." "This war is like the French revolution continuing."

To make clear his new ideal, his new optimism which is not to be found in his former writings, Henri Barbusse continues this mass conversation: "The people of the world ought to come to an understanding thru the hides and the bodies of those who exploit them, one way and another." "All the masses ought to agree together."

In this conversation the international class character of Henri Barbusse's writings is already evident. Seeing the corpses stretched on the battlefields of different frontiers—German, French, Italian—he realized the narrowness of nationalistic tendencies and ideas that are spread by the capitalistic philosophers and pacifists. Barbusse realized that the masses all over the world are made use of as machines are used in order to serve the interests of the masters. He realized that in reality the workers of Germany, of Austria, United States, England and France have one interest and must adhere to class solidarity if they want to avoid other tragedies to occur in the last war. He realized that their solidarity consists of getting rid of the masters and creating a new world; a new order of society that will make wars unnecessary and will establish a Communist commonwealth and a union of workers and peasants' republics on the globe. This spirit and ideal of Henri Bar-

busse was portrayed and brought out in the most artistic style in his book, "Light." It is possible that in this novel Henri Barbusse confessed the struggles that he himself went thru until he reached the stage of revolutionary ideal and Communistic principles.

In the book, "Light," Barbusse pictures to us a commonplace clerk, Simon. It could not be only a clerk, and it could not be only Simon. It is true of every person educated and raised in a capitalistic order of society. Simon is influenced by his environment. He thinks well of the rich and despises the poor, altho being himself a struggling worker—a low-salaried clerk in an office. He longed for wealth, and at least he looked upon himself as a person being able to accumulate fortunes. His ideal was the ideal of the narrow, egoistic self-centered individual that is to be found among all shades and groups of society educated in the present public schools and stimulated by the surroundings of present-day society. Simon lived a double life. A hypocritical life. He appeared as a moral, conventional personality among friends and in society, while in the shadows of the night he was running to the criminal quarters of the city, mingling with prostitutes and outlaws of society.

When the war opened Simon was caught by the fire of patriotism and the slogan, "my country is in danger." Being married to Mary, his relations with her meant nothing to him, because of his hypocritical and conventional moral and social ideas. He went to war. He felt that he was a hero. That he would really serve his country. He believed whole-heartedly that the war filled his heart and his soul and gave meaning and value to his existence. But the war unmasked for Simon the horror and the reality and the lie that is embodied in the patriotic utterances. He saw that those who sacrificed themselves and fight one another on the great battlefields are poor devils like himself and they are sacrificing their lives for a cause that isn't theirs. Of course it did not occur to Simon at once. He had to go thru fire and hell until he reached his disillusionment.

Barbusse portrays to us in a very bold and red color the change that took place in Simon. This was the way Simon pictures his own feelings: "I am alone on the earth, face to face with the mud, and I can no longer move. The frightful searching of the shells abounds around me. The hoarse hurricane which does not know me is yet trying to find the place where I am!"

"I shall remain nailed to the ground. By clinging to the earth and plunging my hands into the depth of the swamp as far as the stones, I get my

neck round a little to see the enormous burden that my back supports.

No—it is only the immensity on me.

"My gaze goes crawling. In front

of me there are dark things all linked

together, which seem to seize or to

embrace one another. I look at those

ills which shut out my horizon and

imitate gestures and men. The multi-

tude downfallen there imprisons me in

its ruins. I am walled in by those

who are lying down, as I was walled

in before those who stood."

Whilst in hospital Simon finds out

that:

"They do not wear similar clothes

on the targets of their bodies, and

they speak different tongues; but

from the bottom of that which is hu-

man within them, identically the same

simplifications come forth. They have

the same sorrows and the same

anglers, around the same causes. They

are alike as their wounds are alike

and will be alike. Their sayings are

as similar as the cries that pain

wrings from them, as alike as the aw-

ful silence that soon will breathe

from their murdered lips. They only

fight because they are face to face.

Against each other, they are pursuing

a common end. Dimly, they kill them-

selves because they are alike."

When Simon is disillusioned he

thinks of revolution:

"After all," he says, "I believe in

the success of truth. I believe in the

as yet few brotherly people that are

standing in all countries among all

nationalities in this wild dance of

national egoism and they stand fast in

their places as those rocks cut out in

the wonderful statues that are repres-

enting justice and truth."

"This evening I believe in it. That a new so-

cietly will be built up thru the efforts

of these people."

After his publication of "Light," Henri Barbusse was considered in the literary and liberal circles of France, as well as in all other countries, as a rebel. He distinguished himself from all pacifists in his acceptance of the international revolutionary ideal of Communism. And joined the Communist Party of France and took his part with the Communist revolutionary activities of the workers all over the world.

Barbusse organized a small Bolshevik literary circle in Paris and established his publication, "Charte" ("Light"), in which he undertook a struggle against all reformists and moralists of the Tolstoy type who, from the first day of the war, sprang to life in France with Romand Rolland as their leader. Barbusse attacked Rolland for his ideological point of view towards the world war, and he proved to the intellectual circles of Europe that thru purely idealistic struggles society cannot be altered, that it will not merely remain as it is but will go deeper into reaction and imperialism and wars because of the happiness accomplished.

present capitalistic economic and political order of society.

Henri Barbusse also criticizes Ro-

mand Rolland for his attitude towards the Russian revolution. Barbusse ridiculed the pacifists' contradiction of being on the one hand against war

and atrocities and on the other hand

unable to grasp the significance of the social revolution that is really abolishing wars and atrocities. To Barbusse ideals in life are not mere moral objection and words, as they appear in the sentimental writings of the pacifists. To him Communism is in essence the whole and the complete readjustment of the individual towards the collective happiness and class consciousness and the struggle of the masses of workers and peasants for a new society.

In "Light," Barbusse pictures to us the former commonplace personality who when he realizes the new ideal of revolutionary Communism, changes his point of view not only in regard to society but also in regard to the meaning and value of personal life.

Simon comes home a changed social individual. He confesses to his wife the double personality that he had been before. He does his utmost to be frank and outspoken and true in his social struggle.

Henri Barbusse is a new writer of the world. He is a naturalist in contradiction to the romantic and symbolic schools of literature and art.

To him the earth, the everyday life,

the social struggle, the collective deals, have meaning and value over

against the heaven, spirit, religion, attitude of the pacifist and liberals of the romantic schools.

In his later writings, "The Chains," and also

"The Beyond," now being published in The DAILY WORKER Saturday magazine supplement, Barbusse makes a step further and develops his revolutionary and Communistic philosophy of life, from a historical and cosmic point of view.

After the publication of "Light,"

Henri Barbusse was considered in

the literary and liberal circles of France,

as well as in all other countries, as

a rebel. He distinguished himself

from all pacifists in his acceptance of

# LENIN POINTS LABOR'S WAY TO POWER

(From Lenin's Book, "State and Revolution").

THE first fact that has been established with complete exactness by the whole theory of evolution, indeed by which the utopians forgot, however, and which is now forgotten by the present opportunists, afraid of the stage or epoch of transition to Communism.

"BETWEEN capitalist formation from the state during this period TARIAT."

THIS conclusion Marx bases on an analysis of the role played by the proletariat in modern capitalist society, on the facts of the development of this society and on the irreconcilability of the antagonistic interests of the proletariat and the capitalist class.

EARLIER the question was put thus: To attain its emancipation the proletariat must overthrow the capitalist class, conquer political power and establish its own revolutionary dictatorship. Now the question is put somewhat differently: The transition from capitalist society developing towards Communism, to a Communist society, is impossible without a period of "political transition," and the state in this period can only be the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

WHAT, then, is the relation of this dictatorship to democracy? We saw that the Communist Manifesto simply places side by side the two ideas: the "conversion of the proletariat into the ruling class" and the "conquest of democracy." On the basis of all that has been said above, one can define more exactly how democracy changes in the transition from capitalism to Communism.

IN capitalist society, under the conditions most favorable to its development, we have a more or less complete democracy in the form of a democratic republic. But this democracy is always bound by the narrow framework of capitalist exploitation, and consequently, always remains, in reality, a democracy only for the minority, only for the possessing classes, only for the rich. Freedom in capitalist society always remains more or less the same as it was in the ancient Greek republics, that is, freedom for the slave owners. The modern wage-slaves, in virtue of the conditions of capitalist exploitation, remain to such an extent crushed by want and poverty that they "cannot be bothered with democracy," have "no time for politics"; that, in the ordinary peaceful course of events, the majority of the population is debarred from participating in public political life...

DEMOCRACY for an insignificant minority, democracy for the rich—that is the democracy of capitalist society. If we look more closely into the mechanism of capitalist democracy, everywhere—in the so-called "petty" details of the suffrage (the residential qualification, the exclusion of women, etc.), in the technique of the representative institutions, in the actual obstacles to the right of meeting (public buildings are not for the "poor"), in the purely capitalist organization of the daily press, etc., etc.—on all sides we shall see restrictions upon restrictions of democracy. These restrictions, exceptions, exclusions, obstacles for the poor, seem light—especially in the eyes of one who has himself never known want, and has never lived in close contact with the oppressed class in their hard life, and nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine hundredths, of the bourgeois publicists and politicians are of this class! But in their sum these restrictions exclude and thrust out the poor from politics and from an active share in democracy. Marx splendidly grasped the essence of capitalist democracy, when, in his analysis of the experience of the Commune he said that the oppressed are allowed, once every few years, to decide which particular representatives of the oppressing class are to represent and repress them in parliament!

BUT from this capitalist democracy—inevitably narrow, stealthily thrusting aside the poor, and therefore to its core, hypocritical and treacherous—progress does not march along a simple, smooth and direct path to "greater and greater democracy," as the liberal professors and the lower middle-class opportunists would have us believe. No, progressive development—that is, towards Communism—marches thru the dictatorship of the proletariat; and cannot do otherwise, for there is no one else who can break the resistance of the exploiting capitalists, and no other way of doing it.

AND the dictatorship of the proletariat—that is, the organization of the advance-guard of the oppressed as the ruling class, for the purpose of crushing the oppressors—cannot produce merely an expansion of democracy. Together with an immense expansion of democracy—for the first time becoming democracy for the poor, democracy for the people, and not democracy for the rich folk—the dictatorship of the proletariat will produce a series or restrictions of liberty in the case of the oppressors, exploiters and capitalists. We must

crush them in order to free humanity from wage-slavery; their resistance must be broken by force. It is clear that where there is suppression there must also be violence, and there cannot be liberty or democracy.

DEMOCRACY for the vast majority of the nation, and the suppression by force—that is, the exclusion from democracy—of the exploiters and oppressors of the nation: this is the modification of democracy which we shall see during the transition from capitalism to Communism.

ONLY in Communist society, when the resistance of the capitalists has been finally broken, when the capitalists have disappeared, when there are no longer any classes (that is, when there is no difference between the members of society in respect of their social means of production), only then "does the state disappear and one can speak of freedom." Only then will be possible and will be realized a really full democracy, a democracy without any exceptions. And only then will democracy itself begin to wither away in virtue of the simple fact that freed from capitalist slavery, from the innumerable horrors, savagery, absurdities and infamies of capitalist exploitation, people will gradually become accustomed to the observation of the elementary rules of social life, known for centuries, repeated for thousands of years in all sermons. They will become accustomed to their observance without force, without constraint, without subjection, without the special apparatus for compulsion which is called the state.

THE expression "the state withers away," is very well chosen, for it indicates the gradual and elemental nature of the process. Only habit can, and undoubtedly will, have such an effect: for we see around us millions of times how readily people get accustomed to observe the necessary rules of life in common, if there is no exploitation, if there is nothing that causes indignation, that calls forth protest and revolt and has to be suppressed.

THUS, in capitalist society, we have a democracy that is curtailed, wretched, false; a democracy only for the rich, for the minority. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the period of transition of Communism, will, for the first time, produce a democracy for the people, for the majority, side by side with the necessary suppression of the minority constituted by the exploiters. Communism alone is capable of giving a really complete democracy, and the fuller it is the more quickly will it become unnecessary and wither away of itself. In other words, under capitalism we have a state in the proper sense of the word: that is, a special instrument for the suppression of one class by another, and of the majority by the minority at that. Naturally, for the successful discharge of such a task as the systematic suppression by the minority of exploiters of the majority of exploited, the greatest ferocity and savagery of suppression is required, and seas of blood are needed, thru which humanity has to direct its path, in a condition of slavery, servitude and wage labor.

A CAIN, during the transition from capitalism to Communism, suppression is still necessary; but in this case it is the suppression of the minority of exploiters by the majority of exploited. A special instrument, a special machine for suppression—that is, the "state"—is necessary, but this is now a transitional state, no longer a state in the ordinary sense of the term. For the suppression of the minority of exploiters by the majority of those who were but yesterday wage slaves, is a matter comparatively so easy, simple and natural that it will cost far less bloodshed than the suppression of the risings of the slaves, serfs or wage laborers, and will cost the human race far less. And it is compatible with the diffusion of democracy over such an overwhelming majority of the nation that the need for any special machinery for suppression will gradually cease to exist. The exploiters are unable, of course, to suppress the people without a most complex machine for performing this duty; but the people can suppress the exploiters even with a very simple "machine"—almost without any "machine" at all. Without any special apparatus—by the simple organization of the armed masses (such as the

Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, we may remark, anticipating a little).

FINALLY, only under Communism will the state become quite unnecessary, for there will be no one to suppress—"no one" in the sense of a class, in the sense of a systematic struggle with a definite section of the population....

THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION ARE NOW NO LONGER THE PRIVATE PROPERTY OF INDIVIDUALS. THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION BELONG TO THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY.

## Forward to Victory in America Under Guidance of Leninism!

# LENIN says:

## DAILY WORKER FORCES CLEAN-UP OF DIRTY SPOTS

### Flush Germ-Laden Corners at Armour's

By A Worker Correspondent

No sooner did THE DAILY WORKER start exposing the rotten conditions in the Armour & Company meat packing plant and the company-owned and controlled conference board, than the packers got busy to clean up some of the filthy, germ-breeding spots on the hog killing floor.

First they swept out the old rags and accumulated filth and then they turned on the hose and flushed these corners. The men on the killing floor could not help smiling when they saw these antics of the company to look "clean" and make it appear as tho the plant was always kept that way. According to one of the health inspectors on the floor these corners should be cleaned regularly and the filth not allowed to stand for six months or a year.

## Clean-Up Locker Room!

After they had flushed out these germ-breeding corners, then they went into the locker rooms. Here they had some of the slime and filth swept out. This has not made the locker room any better for the workers as they must still stand in the filthy water that comes thru the ceiling. Only a part of the slime has been removed. The men will still have to watch their step or go home with filthy foul-smelling slime all over their shoes.

## Want Individual Towels.

Now instead of two towels they have put four in the washroom. Four towels for over 150 men? What the men want is an individual towel and not just four towels.

Many of the workers in this department who have read the articles appearing in THE DAILY WORKER know that the company is only cleaning up these dirty spots because they fear the exposé which THE DAILY WORKER is making of the rotten sanitary conditions in the "yards."

### LENIN AND THE REVOLUTION FOR WHICH HE LIVED AND DIED LIVES AND BREATHES IN THE MASSES

By J. J. WHITE, Worker Correspondent

GIRARD, O., Jan. 15.—One of the things that comes to my mind on the anniversary of Lenin's death is the undying hatred he manifested against the capitalist class.

His talks with workers in all the countries he visited in his stormy career shows a continual searching out of their mental reactions to the capitalist system, and he ever had as the first and last point in his life work the wiping out from the lives of the workers the burdens placed upon them by capitalism. He stored his splendid mind with these facts and he marshalled them in every assault on the master class.

Another thought that comes to my mind on this day is Lenin's devotion to and almost religious belief in the masses. This is one of the greatest and inspiring facts that stands out in all his life. Even when exile shut him out and away from the workers his only that was for them. His greatest monument is the inspiration and love and devotion and faith he bore to life and built in the hearts of the masses.

Lenin and the revolution for which he lived and died lives and breathes in the masses the world over.

Leninism Lives!  
By HENRY VICTOR.  
(Worker Correspondent)

When the news of Lenin's death resounded throughout the world the sorrow of the working class for whom Lenin fought and died and the frank rejoicing of the capitalist world over the death of a great working class leader was heard. But they soon realize that the Lenin died Leninism lives.

### WHAT WILL ARMOUR'S CONFERENCE BOARD DO FOR STOCKYARDS WORKERS? WORKER ON HOG KILL WANTS TO KNOW

By A Worker Correspondent

In response to an appeal by THE DAILY WORKER in one of its recent issues on conditions in the meat packing houses, the article printed below was sent in by one of the workers of Armour & Co. The columns of THE DAILY WORKER are open at all times for the workers of Armour & Co. or any of the other "yards" in the city or the country to send in stories of conditions and what they think of the different company schemes. Send in your story the same as this worker has done!

"workers." The ballots containing the names of four company henchmen were then handed to us as we entered the department and we had to vote for two of the candidates. That is the "choice" the workers have as far their "representatives" are concerned.

Conference Board Bosses' Tool.  
As far as the workers are concerned ninety-five per cent do not know what the conference board is—

they do not even know what it con-

sists of—do not know how many bosses nor how many "workers" and who the "workers" on the boards are. The workers do not know what business is discussed or how the board is conducted. All that is told them at Armour & Company is "vote for your representatives to the board." But in this plant there is a small minority—about five per cent—that know what this board is and are disgusted with it. They are fast awakening to the need of a real industrial union in the plant. These workers openly declare that this board in nothing more than a company tool—a tool used by the bosses to better exploit and drive workers.

Out of this small group is springing up a demand in the "yards" for a real organization, one that will not do the bidding of the bosses but will be based on the class struggle and be a real industrial union and will wage war on the packers and force better conditions into the "yards" and keep them there.

Has Board Helped Workers?  
Ever since the conference board

was established in the "yards" there has never been a meeting in which a single thing was brought up which would be of benefit to the workers. It has in every instance done the bidding of the bosses.

From the time that the strike was lost, the union allowed to be smashed, and the conference board created, from that time have conditions in the "yards" grown worse. At the rate

that the speed-up pace is set a man is not able to stand it longer than two or three years. The men young in years, become old in mind and body after a few years of the speed-up.

Nerves shattered, minds dulled, due to the point that a man cannot remember things that happened a few moments before. Their minds are dulled at a time when they should be in their prime—in the best condition.

When the nerves of the workers in the packing-houses are so shattered that their hands tremble when their knife is in their hands—the bosses let them off—throw them out on the street—and younger ones

with firmer hands and nerves yet to

winner. It was created to help the boss press the last drop of red blood out of your body.

Owned Body and Soul by Packers.

Have you ever seen the Armour Oval, which they say is your paper

ever tell of these conditions in the packing-plants or tell you of a single instance where the "representatives" of the workers ever voted against the bosses? No, you did not. The Oval is owned by the packers. The "representatives" of the workers on the conference board are owned body and soul by the packers and do not dare at any time to oppose their masters. If you workers did put on a representative that would really represent you, and brought up your demands for better conditions he would last as long on that board as a snowball in July, and would find himself out of a job walking the streets looking for new boss.

What has the conference board not done for the workers? The sanitary conditions in the "yards" are as rotten as they can be. In the pork department over 150 men are supposed to wipe themselves on two towels.

The sight of these towels ten minutes after they are put up are enough to make one's stomach turn. Look at the dressing rooms. Slime all over

the floor. One does not dare dress

on the floor for fear he will bring home half the filth of the stockyards.

Has the conference board ever discussed these issues in its meetings?

Have you ever seen the government inspectors, who are supposed to see that the hogs are free from disease, ever go into our filthy germ-laden locker-rooms or wash-rooms and inspect them? Have they ever looked upon them and put a condemned stamp on them? These things have never been done and they will not be done until the workers themselves force the company to put in better sanitary conditions.

What Will Board Do Now?

The voting is over. The conference board is elected. The bosses are set for another six months of bull-dozing and bluffing us. Workers, there is but one way to fight them and that is thru organization. We will only gain better conditions and abolish the rotten conditions in the plant only when we organize into strong industrial unions and show the packers what we think of their conference board and their schemes.

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The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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Join the Growing Ranks of  
Worker Correspondents of  
The DAILY WORKER!

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## WORKERS TO GATHER IN LENIN'S MEMORY

### FORTY-HOUR GUARANTEE USED AS CLUB BY MEAT PACKERS TO ENFORCE SPEED-UP SYSTEM

By VICTOR ZOKAITIS.

The workers on the hog killing floor have received a good example recently how the 40-hour guarantee that is in operation in the Armour & Company meat packing plant in Chicago, operates against the worker in order to force him to speed up and produce more.

The 40-hour guarantee that is maintained in the "yards" by the packers reminds one of the picture one sees where a mule is drawing a heavy load. Seated on the back of the mule is a fat man. He holds out a handful of hay before the mule. The mule pulls the load eagerly, but it never reaches the hay. Once in a while to keep the mule contented, the fat rider gives the mule a whisp to chew. That is just the way the 40-hour guarantee works in the "yards."

Wages in the "yards" are low. They are lower than the wages in the other industries. Added to the low wages is the brutal speed-up where one man does the work of nearly two men. On top of all the grievances of the workers in the "yards" is the fact that the meat packing industry does not offer steady work to the workers. At many times of the year production drops off and workers make less than a starvation wage.

#### To Keep Force intact.

In order to keep a skilled working force intact the packers use the 40-hour guarantee. Last year the workers in the hog kill had to work 12 and 13 hours a day, every day in the week. The workers were forced to come down and work one of the holidays during the busy season. As soon as the season was over the packers laid off all of those that were not needed in order to avoid paying the 40-hour guarantees. They trimmed down their killing gangs to such an extent as would be able to handle the hogs that were to be killed.

This year, the workers are not working full time. The workers are supposed to be nine hours, they are working, as a rule, ten hours per day, but do not work the full 54 hours a week. This year the skilled workers have, during a number of weeks in this busy season, received the guarantee.

#### Lay Off 25 Workers.

Last week when the company saw that they would not work forty hours, they laid off about twenty-five men on the killing floor. These men were mainly unskilled workers. They were the ones who had to do the heavy and the dirty work on the killing floor. Among these unskilled were also a number of the semi-skilled workers.

THIS law is not satisfactory to the oil kings and other American burglars who are looting the soil of Mexico and exploiting Mexican workers. Because it is not the government in Washington threatens Mexico with punishment. What would the average American think if Mexico protested to Washington against the passage of any particular law by congress? Of course, Mexico is comparatively weak and this country is strong and

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued on page 5)

## Liebknecht's Spirit Lives in Our Revolutionary Activities

By NAT KAPLAN.

WE the younger members of the proletarian fighting ranks grew up and entered the arena of political life since the world war. To us the period of the "peaceful" development of capitalism is a matter of history. We live and function in the era of live social volcances—the epoch of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. It is only natural then, that generally, we have not acquired a hard and fast social democratic ideological strain. We are neither permeated with the pre-war dogmas of the second international, nor with the ideology of its later betrayals of the proletariat.

Especially is this true of the United States. Those of our present young Communists who entered the movement in the days of 1916, 17 and 18 did not remain in the socialist party long enough to catch the opportunist syphilis of Messrs. Hillquit, Berger and Co. In fact many of us entered the socialist party when there was already development leading to the split 1919. We lied about our ages in order to enter the party and fight side by side with the revolutionaries who remained true to the principles of Communism. After the split had occurred we helped in the formation of the Communist Party.

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### Next Legion Meet to Be Held in Philly

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—The national executive committee of the American legion, in session here to day announced the 1926 national convention of the legion will be held from October 11 to 15 at Philadelphia.

(Continued on page 5)

## LEN SMALL'S CONFERENCE A ROTTEN FRAUD

### Crooked Governor Tries New Swindle

A gang of bankers, merchants and manufacturers assembled in Chicago yesterday in response to a call from Governor Len Small, the slimy politician convicted of stealing a million dollars from the state of Illinois while he held the office of state treasurer, represented this so-called farm conference. In addition to this crew were a few ex-farmers, now retired and living in luxury in the cities of the state, while the labor henchmen of Small made up the balance.

This inglorious crew discussed the various fraudulent panaceas proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and other republican and democrat politicians trying to make political capital out of the misery of the farmers.

After talking all day they decided that a delegation of fifty, to be chosen later would be sent to the agricultural conference to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on January 28.

Thus endeth Small's great campaign to aid the farmers of the state whose treasury he pillaged.

"The party is strengthened by purifying itself of opportunist elements." —Lenin. Hear about Lenin's struggle against opportunist deviations, at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

(Continued on page 5)

## LEFT WING METAL WORKERS HIT JOHNSTON MACHINE'S EFFORT TO USE REFERENDUM TO KEEP POWER

Concerning the attempt by the Johnston-Davison machine to set aside the decisions of the Detroit convention by a set of trick questions in the January referendum, the left wing has issued the following statement:

The Johnston-Davison machine in control of the International Association of Machinists thru the fraudulent election when Anderson was counted out in order to keep itself in power as long as possible, is now attempting to foist a new scheme upon the membership which will nullify the decisions of the Detroit convention in regards to referendum and election in the union.

#### Stole Election Want to Keep It.

The executive council, which came into power after stealing the last election from the opposition candidates, and then throwing out the opposition candidate for president, J. F. Anderson, is compelled, according to the laws adopted at the Detroit convention, to submit to a new election every two years, and a new election would thus take place in January, 1928. The convention also adopted a proposal for holding a convention every two years instead of a four year period.

The Johnston forces by sending out a score of so-called organizers were able to defeat this important clause. The members, however, found themselves confronted with a situation where they would have a chance to vote on the officials every two years and only have a convention every four years.

#### Violate Convention Decisions.

The convention also decided that the general secretary-treasurer should keep his crooked fingers off the ballots and that the two tellers for the candidates for president should supervise the ballots.

Every member of the I. A. of M. now knows how little this law was respected by the administration, Davison determining which ballots should be counted and which thrown out, and providing for all emergencies.

(Continued on page 5)

## 39 MINERS KILLED IN SCAB MINE

FARMINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 15.—Before the dead could be removed from one great nonunion mine wrecked by the fault of the greedy mine operators in Oklahoma, the second nonunion mine blast here last night at the Jamison Coal and Coke company's mine No. 8, located in the heart of the nonunion fields, has entombed 39 miners most or all of whom are believed dead, many bodies already being recovered.

The only hope that exists is that 24 miners, working in an entry about two miles from the one where the bodies were found, will be rescued alive. The company head, George B. Taylor, general manager—and E. Cowan, chief engineer have left Greensburg, Pa., for this coal camp. Meanwhile the company is concealing the cause of the explosion, which miners, however, attribute to ignorance of safety regulations by the company.

## THOUSANDS TO COMMEMORATE WORK OF LENIN

### Scores of Meetings on Anniversary

Every year thousands and tens of thousands of workers more become acquainted with the name of Lenin and come to know of the lessons of his life and death. Every year thousands of workers more rally to the banner of Leninism in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

The Lenin memorial meetings held all over the world towards the end of January are a demonstration of the militant workers of what Lenin and Leninism means to them, of their determination to continue their struggle against the bourgeoisie under the guidance of Lenin. In America too all of the militant workers will demonstrate on Lenin memorial day against the attacks of the bosses that are growing more and more bitter every day, against wage-cuts, against lengthening of hours, against worsening of conditions, against the open shop drive, against the attacks on the foreign-born workers, against all the moves of the bosses against the workers. This year's Lenin memorial demonstrations will mean demonstrations for the protection of the foreign-born, for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union, for world trade union unity, and for the labor party.

Every honest worker, every worker that really wants to wage a straight fight against the bosses, must take part in these demonstrations held all over the country in the period between Jan. 22 to Feb. 1. The list of meetings and speakers given below shows what meetings have been arranged already in the various parts of the country. As soon as more meetings will be arranged they will be added. Watch this list!

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Quincy—Jan. 24, Malnatis Hall, 4 Library St., 7:30 p. m.; Eva Hoffman, Maynard—Jan. 24, Walker's Hall, 35 Milton St., 2:30 p. m.; J. P. Reid, Lawrence—Jan. 24, Ideal Hall, 18 Essex St., 2:30 p. m.; H. J. Carter, Pittsfield—Jan. 24, Sun Hall, 801 Main St., 7:30 p. m.; local Finnish comrade.

Boston—Ford Hall, Ashburton place, Bert D. Johnson, Jan. 22, 2 p. m.; Newton Upper Falls—Russian Club, 48 High St.; R. Zeime in Russian, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.; Lawrence—Finnish Workingmen's Association Hall, 1080 Washington, Marks, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m.; Gardner—Al Schaap, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.; Brighton—H. S. Bloomfield, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.; Worcester—Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 24.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—Russian Club Hall, 44 Randall St., M. M. Miller, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

#### NEW YORK.

New York—Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.; New Star Casino, 107½ W. 42d St.; Alvin's Music Hall and Assembly, 318 Grand St.; Brooklyn, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.; Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olin, W. W. Thompson, Chaim Krushbein, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

Jamestown—Jan. 31, Local speaker, Buffalo—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.; Rochester—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.; Binghamton—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25; Endicott—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25.

Syracuse—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 26; Utica—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 27.

Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 28.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Trenton—Jan. 24, Palace Hall, S. Broad St., 2:00 p. m.; Tallentire, Trenton—N. H. Tallentire, Jan. 24, 1 p. m.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Chester—Jan. 22, Sons of Italy Hall, 3rd and Verdi Sts., 8 p. m.; Erie—Local speakers.

Philadelphia—Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden, Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olin, W. W. Thompson, Chaim Krushbein, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.; Erie—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 23.

Pittsburgh—Int'l Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St.; A. Jakira and D. E. Earley, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.; Glassport—Finish Hall, James Otis, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.; Coverdale—A. Jakira, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.; Allentown—Allison Hall, D. E. Earley, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.

Uniontown—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papun, C. W. Fulip, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.; Venetian Ferry's Hall, James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.

Republic—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papun, C. W. Fulip, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.; Republic Ridge—James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.

Cannonsburg—D. E. Earley, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.; Daytown—Home Theater, Tom Ray, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.; New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Triadelphia—Tom Ray, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.; Porgy—Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

#### KENTUCKY.

Newport—Robert Minor, Jan. 21.

#### OHIO.

Cleveland—Moose Auditorium, 1000 Euclid, St., Robert Minor and I. Amter, Jan. 22.

Warren—Hippodrome Hall, Robert Minor, Jan. 17, 8 p. m.

Youngstown—Ukrainian Hall, 825½ W. Royal, I. Amter and Robert Minor, Jan. 17, 8 p. m.

Lima—Robert Minor, Jan. 18.

Cincinnati—Doyle's Academy, Court and Central Sts., Robert Minor, Jan. 22, 7:30 p. m.

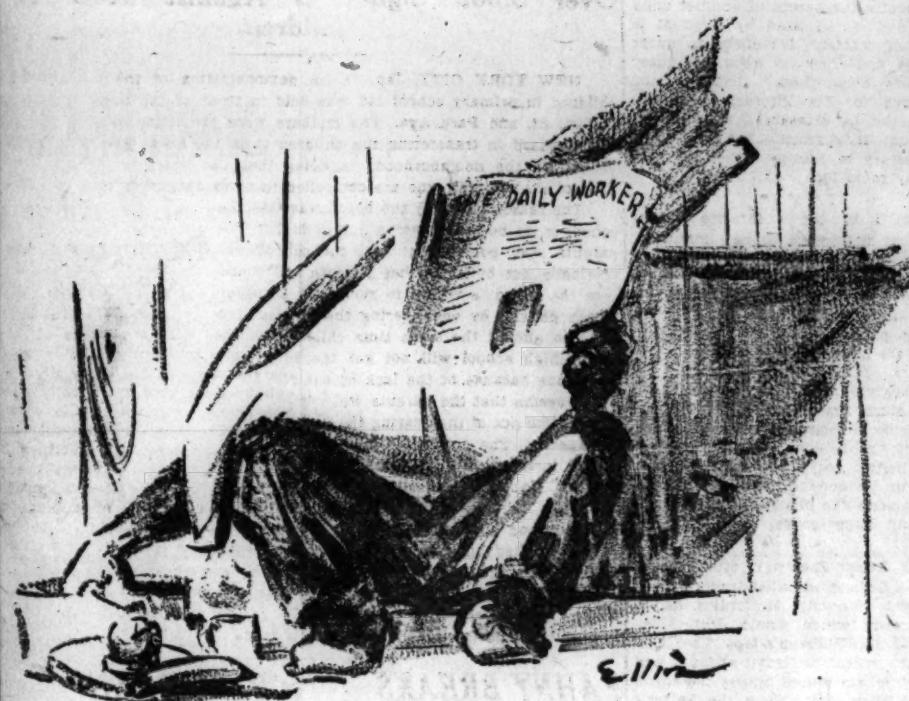
Columbus—Robert Minor, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.

Akron—Zigler Hall, Voris and Miami

(Continued on page 5)



# The Man Behind This Paper--



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### Left Wing Metal Workers in Blow at Johnston's Machine

(Continued from page 3.)  
les to keep himself and the rest of the gang in power.

Now comes this same bunch of B. and O. babies and cry like alligators to the membership that a change is very necessary in the laws due to the irregularities in the last election and submitting two propositions for the January referendum.

#### Two Crooked Proposals.

Proposition No. 1 eliminates all election circulars and confines a candidate to his official announcement in the Machinist Journal, limited to 300 words, forbids reading and exhibiting election circulars in the local unions, provides for a one day election the first meeting in the month of April and no other day. The joker in this proposition, however, provides that the general secretary-treasurer shall not open the ballots which shall be turned over to the grand lodge tellers after they are installed.

It would be in place to ask Davison the question: "Why are you denying the Anderson charge that you tampered with the ballots in the last election? Why was the convention decision violated then?" This proposition is made to throw sand into the eyes of the membership, but a little too late, as they are acquainted with the history of the last election and have no confidence in the present administration.

#### Wants Referendum to Abolish Referendum.

Proposition No. 2 strikes out the law governing the referendum law for election of grand lodge officers by referendum and returns to the old methods of election in the convention, providing for a "representative convention by paying all the expenses of the delegates from each local."

This sounds nice on the surface, but examining it a little closer we find that by voting for this proposition it simply means that the present officialdom will hold power another two years as the convention takes place two years later than the original election would according to the present laws. Thus the present Johnston machine forces would be able to keep their stolen office two years longer and carry out their ruinous expulsion policy until the fighting elements could be eliminated and they be secure in office. Of course, by the second part of the proposition, the officialdom would be able to pack and control the convention by so-called blue sky locals, which are so familiar to all left wingers at the I. L. G. W. U. conventions.

District No. 3, Chicago, as well as District 15 in New York, has sent out circulars to all locals in the country asking the membership to reject these proposals as they are only attempts to set aside the decisions of the last convention. Lodge 66 of Milwaukee has also sent out a circular letter recommending to vote against both propositions.

This is very significant as it comes from the lodge of executive council member Nicherson, who drew up the proposed changes. All members must vote down this new attempt of Johnston and company to keep themselves in power for another two years.

The Anderson appeal is also sent out for referendum. The members are asked to vote to uphold the grand lodge decision suspending Anderson. The ballot is covered by a four-page circular setting forth the position of the executive council. We call upon all members of the international to vote NO on this proposition which means to vote down the decision of the executive council and vote to reinstate J. F. Anderson to membership in the I. A. M.

Down with the Johnston-Davison administration and forward to a stronger I. A. M.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AMALGAMATION IN THE METAL INDUSTRY.

George E. Pashas  
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### GRAND CONCERT AND DANCE

given by the Russian Workers' Co-operative Society in honor of the

Third Anniversary of its organization

Sunday, January 17, 1926

at SCHOENHOFEN HALL, cor. Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.

AN INTERESTING MUSICAL AND VOCAL PROGRAM.

Tickets in advance 60c, at the door 75c—After the concert admission 50c

Beginning of the Concert at 4 P.M.

Dancing Until Late in the Night.

Tickets may be obtained in the restaurants of the society at 1734 W. Division St. and 760 Milwaukee Ave., and at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Concert Management, DANIEL MAYER, Inc., Aeolian Hall, New York

### Ice Is No Obstacle to the Existence and Growth of the Workers' Republics

By J. LOUIS ENCDHAL.

TODAY, workers and farmers in the United States should be very much amused over the latest brand of attempt to discredit the Union of Soviet Republics. Reports are pouring in to the American kept press, and they are being prominently displayed, to the effect that workers' and peasants' rule is responsible for numerous ships being ice-bound in the Gulf of Finland.

It is the ambition of Soviet rule to maintain Leningrad as an open port thru the winter. For this purpose the greatest icebreakers in the world have been built—the Lenin and the Sviatogor.

This desire is viewed with alarm by the Letts, Esthonians and Finns, who have reaped rich profits thru the transition of goods to the Soviet Union thru the winter harbors of Libau, Riga, Abo, Hango and Reval. It is significant that the first mail came from the Chicago Tribune's emigre correspondent at Reval, Estonia.

When it published its hair raising yarn the Chicago Tribune did not add a note about the numerous ships rushed down to Chicago from the head of the lakes, in the early winter, with their cargoes of wheat and iron ore, that are often caught in the hazardous ice of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, frequently going to the bottom in terrific storms. But that would spoil the story about Soviet Russia.

It is no more unusual for ships to be caught in the ice in the Gulf of Finland on the way to Leningrad, than it is for them to be caught in the snow and ice of the upper American great lakes. The business men of Latvia, Finland and Estonia must pay the American press correspondents well for their fairy tales cabled to this country, for America is the origin of many shipments going into the Soviet Union. It is worth while in dollars and cents, to frighten American shippers and insurance companies into demanding that all these shipments go thru some Baltic port that still flies the pirate flag of some capitalist government. Nothing can show clearer the whole profit motive of the attack against the workers' republic.

One of the editorial oversights of the Chicago Daily News, however, directly contradicting the claims of its morning competitor, appeared as follows:

"The criticisms against the Russians seem unfair, as the extraordinary weather conditions are sufficient to explain the difficulty. Everyone is agreed that the crews of the Russian icebreakers are doing everything possible."

Those who have studied the truth in the news that is trickling thru cite the fact that the Finns have three strong icebreakers stationed at Hango, Abo and near Helsingfors, but not a single one of these is assisting the Russians in their attempts to clear the Finnish Gulf for traffic.

This new effort to build a new form of blockade against the Union of Soviet Republics will not get far.

It is a pitiful echo of the once desperate effort of world capitalism to strangle the Soviet Union on a dozen battlefronts. It will meet with nothing but derision from intelligent workers and farmers everywhere.

While the sailors on the icebound ships, waiting for the ice to break or be broken, "amuse themselves with the radio, receiving Stockholm and Copenhagen programs," the shippers in every land will prepare to send new cargoes to the Soviet Union with the coming of the spring and summer. The Soviet Union buys the things it needs in the world's markets. Icebergs rising even 15 feet above the water line are the least of its difficulties. It has gone forward against greater obstacles in the past. It will do so again in the future.

LEFT WING IN NEEDLE TRADES HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—On Monday, January 18, a very important membership meeting will be held of the left wing in the needle trades including the furriers, ladies' garment workers, men's clothing workers and cap and millinery workers.

This meeting will be held at Webster Hall, 109 East 11th street. Speakers will be Ben Gitlow, Joseph Zack, Ben Gold, S. Zimmerman, H. Zukofsky. Important problems confronting the needle industry today will be taken up.

This meeting is called by the national committee of the needle trades.

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### ARTISTS COME TO DETROIT ON SUNDAY, JAN. 25

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—The Workers (Communist) Party is bringing the great Russian symphonic choir back to Detroit. Two years ago under other auspices, the choir sang to a capacity audience in the Arena Gardens here. This year the incomparable music will be heard in Orchestra Hall, Monday evening, January 25.

Kibalchich, who was a student of composition and violincello, in the class with Rimsky-Korsakow at the beginning of this century, is the organizer and conductor of the choir.

In succession, beginning in 1906, Kibalchich was head of the Archangel's Choir of Petrograd, now Leningrad; conductor of the choir of the Petrograd Conservatory of Music; choir conductor of the Russian Cathedral at Geneva, and conductor of the Russian Cathedral in Paris. Shortly afterward he began touring Europe with his own choirs and was at once acclaimed.

The sponsor of this concert, the party in Detroit, expects to net a substantial sum which will permit the party to purchase the equipment necessary for the factory nuclei to issue their own shop bulletins at a fraction of the expense now required. To this end the entire party in Detroit is being mobilized to assure success for the concert. Tickets are on sale at Grinnell Bros. Music House, 1515 Woodward avenue, and at the box office at Orchestra Hall. Admission is 50 cents to three dollars, plus war tax.

### Thousands of Workers to Gather in Memory of Their Teacher—Lenin

(Continued from page 3.)

Ave., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
Canton—Canton Music Hall, 830 E. Tuition St.; Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 4 p. m.  
Yorkville—Miners' Hall, J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 7 p. m.  
Milwaukee—Williamson, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
Toledo—Robert Minor, Jan. 16, 8 p. m.  
Lorain—Jan. 17, 2 p. m.  
Liverpool—Brablin, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Steubenville—Steubenville, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Beloit—S. Amter, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
INDIANA  
Gary—Turner Hall, 14 and Washington, Tom O'Flaherty, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.  
South Bend—Workers' Home, 1216 Holley Ave., Tom Bell, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Elkhart—Auditorium, 11th and Main St.; McGee and Vernon Sts.; Max Salzman, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

MICHIGAN  
Detroit—Workers of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, J. J. Ballam, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.  
Grand Rapids—Workers' Circle, Temple, 345 Mt. Vernon Ave., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Muskegon—Modern Workers' Hall, 517 Helmolt Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m.  
Ziegler—Jack Johnstone, Jan. 19.  
West Frankfort, Lithuania Hall, B. 4th St., Jack Johnstone, Jan. 20, 7 p. m.

MISSOURI  
St. Louis—Newmeyer's Hall, 8th and Lafayette, Jack Johnstone, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.

Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St.; W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31.

WISCONSIN  
Milwaukee—Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut, Sam Belman, Jan. 24.

CALIFORNIA  
San Francisco—Jan. 24, Workers Party Hall, 225 Valencia St., 2:00 p. m.; Tom Fleming and W. Schneiderman.

Oakland—Sam Belman, Jan. 31, Workers' Hall, 1819 10th St., W. Schneiderman.

IN DETROIT!



### Russian Symphonic Choir

BASILE KIBALCHICH

DIRECTOR.

"The Russian Symphonic Choir is really a body of solo singers joined together under the able leadership of a master musician."—The Boston Globe.

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Lenin Is Dead But His Work Lives.  
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## LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

New York, Sunday, January 24, at 2 p.m.

### FOUR BIG HALLS

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Millers Assembly (Brooklyn)  
New Star Casino  
Manhattan Lyceum

Jay Lovestone Ben Gitlow M. J. Olgm  
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## LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Sunday, January 24, 8 P.M.

### COLISEUM

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First American Publication

## "Lenin on Organization"

Volume 1 In the

## LENIN LIBRARY

FIRST announcements of an American edition of the complete works of the great revolutionary leader V. I. Ulianov (Lenin) were made a year ago. At that time the great task was begun. Up to the present, voluminous research work, careful translation and thorough study and planning prevented the appearance of the work of the great revolutionary teacher and leader. The first volume of this work is now on the press and will be ready about February 15. It will be the first of probably six volumes all in a uniform, attractively bound edition, containing all the speeches and writings of the great figure of modern times, whose remarkable vision and

leadership have not only led to the development of the theories of Karl Marx under the present new conditions of capitalism, but also who led one-sixth of the globe in the first steps to a new social order—a workers' Soviet Republic.

The first volume soon to be issued, contains some of Lenin's most important contributions to Communist theory: all the spoken and written words of Lenin on Organization. Here is the essence of the great theory of Lenin: application of Marxism to the present period of capitalist imperialism expressed in terms of ACTION.

In this volume is material issued for the first time in America and of interest to every worker who gives serious thought to his problems. "Lenin on Organization"—volume one of the LENIN LIBRARY—is a work that will stand as one of the truly great contributions in all the literature of revolutionary Labor history.

Price \$1.50

Publication Date About February 15.

**DAILY WORKER**  
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## IMPERIALIST CUSTOMS ROW DELAYS MEET

Japan Seeks Preferred  
Import Taxes

PEKING, China, Jan. 15.—The conflict between rival imperialisms is showing thru the veneer of diplomatic politeness at the customs conference here. Japan's delegation is seeking to win a compromise with American and British delegates whereby the chief articles sent into China from Japan will be included in the list of those charged the lowest surtaxes.

The Japanese want their imports into China charged at no higher than a 2½ per cent, while America is trying to "aid China" by getting Japanese imports on the high schedule list charging 15 per cent. The quarrel is delaying the conference.

Chinese say that Japan and France have joined together in putting pressure on the Chinese government to force the tottering provisional president, old Tuan Chi-jui, to remain. Tuan is more or less in control of the reactionary Anfu clique which is opposing the nationalist liberation movement. The pressure consists of Tokyo and Paris having notified Peking that if Tuan resigns, France and Japan will cease to recognize the Chinese government as headed by Premier Hsu-yung.

Cal Picks Graveyard  
Candidate for Trade  
Commission Nominee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Richard V. Taylor of Alabama, nominated by President Coolidge at the instance of Sen. Underwood as a member of the interstate commerce commission, is 70 years old, very deaf, and has but one eye. Sen. Reed of Pittsburgh is opposed to his confirmation because, altho they are equally hard-boiled, Taylor would seek lower freight rates on southern bituminous coal, in discrimination against the rate on Pennsylvania bituminous coal. Taylor would be deaf to Pittsburgh.

The senate committee on interstate commerce has summoned Taylor and Woodlock, the two pending nominees, to appear before it for examination on their qualifications.

"Without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary party."—Lenin. Leninism is our revolutionary theory. Hear it summarized at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

## Pope Soon to Get Out of Jail by Mussolini Grant of Sovereignty

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
VIENNA, Jan. 15.—The pope is to be re-established as a temporal territorial sovereign and the vatican is to be given a corridor to the sea, by an agreement with Premier Mussolini, according to the Reichspost.

The Reichspost declares that negotiations between the vatican and Premier Mussolini are nearing success and the voluntary imprisonment of the pope will shortly end.

## Forty-Hour Guarantee Is Used As Club By the Big-Meat Packers

(Continued from page 3.)  
speed-up and "break their necks" to get the bonus are kept.

The 25 Workers were laid off on a Thursday night at Armour and the hog killing department did not work on Friday. Saturday morning they hired a number of new workers and in this way the packers dodged paying the 40-hour guarantee to these workers.

### Price for Guarantee.

In order to get the 40-hour guarantee, the workers in the hog kill must come into the plant in the morning between 5:15 and 6:15, punch the time clock, go to the locker room dress for the killing floor, go up onto the killing floor, sharpen their tools and prepare for work. If there is no work that day the boss then tells them to go home. Then they must go back, undress, dress into their street clothes and go home.

If a worker fails to punch the time clock for one day, he loses the forty-hour guarantee, regardless of whether they kill one hog that day or not.

If a worker has worked as many hours in the week as the rest of the "gang" and fails to show up one morning because of illness and punch the clock, he loses the 40-hour guarantee.

In a week, when a holiday occurs the worker gets but a 23-hour guarantee. Many of the workers must get up at 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning in order to be down to the "yards" in time to start work.

On some days the workers on the hog kill are speeded-up more than usual and they get thru their work in less than seven or eight hours. Then they may have done a ten-hour job in the eight hours, yet the company pays them just for the eight hours.

### Workers Pay the Price.

Some of the workers in the "yards" think that this act of the company in paying some of the semi-skilled and skilled workers a 40-hour guarantee is a sign of the "righteousness" and the "goodwill" of the corporation. The workers forget that it is by means of the speed-up system which makes them turn out in ten hours what he turned out at one time in fifteen and the low wages that are paid, that packers are able to hand out a sop to the skilled and semi-skilled workers in the form of the 40-hour guarantee to keep them "pepped" up. What the workers in the packing industry want is an eight-hour day, a forty-hour week, and elimination of the bonus, the speeded-up and other systems in the "yards" and then it will not be necessary to talk about the 40-hour guarantee.

### Race Antagonism.

The question of race antagonisms and how they are fostered by the packers, the national hatreds that are played up and the 100 per cent American attitude and why it is done will be dealt with in the next issue of THE DAILY WORKER.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

## WHO LOST THEM?

A pair of galoshes was found at the Imperial Hall, 1609 N. Halsted St., at the DAILY WORKER Birthday Party, Wed., Jan. 13.

Owner please call for them at the DAILY WORKER office.

The Story of the Earth" and "History of Civilization" by Sam Ball, every Sunday and Thursday at 7:30 p.m., at Brotherhood College, Des Plaines and Washington Sts. Admission free.

**WANTED:**  
Furnished Room—Cicero or district,  
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## Current Events

(Continued from page 3.)  
the latter can afford to play the bully. There is a quite a difference between the truckling tone used in the state department's correspondence with Mexico over oil and the communications sent to Downing Street, London, over the rubber scrap.

The Reichspost declares that negotiations between the vatican and Premier Mussolini are nearing success and the voluntary imprisonment of the pope will shortly end.

## THE latest anti-Bolshevik yarn to

make the front page is that Maxim Gorki quit the Bolsheviks and that he has his newly born baby baptized by an orthodox priest. It is news to Communists to learn that Gorki was ever a Bolshevik. Whether he recently became the parent of another child and had it baptized by a priest is another matter. Novelists do queer things and Gorki is about as queer as they make them. Gorki will be honored for his literary brilliance, even tho he massacred a harem or left an illegitimate child in every monastery in Europe, provided there is any room left.

• • •

PEACE in the anthracite region does not seem to be imminent.

The only peace that should satisfy the miners is peace with victory. The strike leadership of Lewis has been tried and found wanting. That gentleman's polite method of waging war does not bring home the bacon to the miners. It seems the rank and file are beginning to assert themselves.

It is about time they did. Coal operators like all capitalists are the same greedy robbers all over the world. The British coal magnates have sent in their demands to the miners' union, and among the demands are, a wage cut and longer hours.

• • •

THE kaiser family is still causing the German socialist leaders great concern. Recently Heiderding had a bill ready which would drop \$125,000,000 into Wilhelm's lap. The Communists raised the devil about it and the socialists waited hoping the storm might blow over. Now the kaiser's cousin is making things hum for the Prussian government. Prince Frederick Leopold,—it seems titles still go in republican Germany—took his heels to Italy when the 1918 revolution broke out. He only returned home when he was broke. Since then he has brot several suits against the Russian government and acquired our large estates estimated at 200,000,000 gold marks. This is a tidy sum for a dethroned prince.

• • •

WHILE the workers of the United States and other countries were contributing to the relief of the famished victims of the German famine, Leopold was living in unparalleled luxury. He kept a pack of eighty hounds, which were fed on the choicest meats, turkey, porterhouse steak, pheasant, duck. His favorite lapdog ate only sweetbreads cooked in cream. The dispatch does not say whether this lap-dog was a social democratic leader or not. The prince consumes several bottles of champagne every night and sometimes feeds his servants to gurgle liquor for the royal profligate's amusement.

• • •

THE princess also gets a kick out of her husband's pleasantries. In order to entertain his lady, Leopold on one occasion compelled one of his flunkies to drink a cocktail composed of the following ingredients: Worcester sauce, pepper, sherry, port and brandy.

When the lackey had this combination in his stomach, he was forced to walk on his hands and knees, bark like a dog, drink from a saucer on the floor, while the royal pair kicked him and in general gave him the kind of treatment given to unlucky members of the canine species.

• • •

PERHAPS many of our readers may believe this story is exaggerated. It is neither exaggerated nor novel. This is the traditional way in which the aristocracy were accustomed to amuse themselves before their claws were clipped. While millions of German workers, their wives and children are in want, the Hohenzollerns are living in luxury. And this in a country where the social-democrats held power for several years. The social party is the dominant political party in Prussia, yet it is here that the Hohenzollerns find the choicest pickings. The nephews and cousins of the last of the Romanoffs are not feeding their dogs on roast duck. They are lucky if they have dog meat on their own plates.

• • •

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• • •

Fahny put her hat and coat on, but as she reached the door, her mother stopped her. "Fahny, I am tired of this life also. Perhaps we shall try to convince father to go back to Russia?" "Not now, mother. There is so much work to do in the league here. Our jubilee is approaching and we must publish a journal, etc."

"But you didn't want to come here," her mother cried, and another flow of tears followed these words. "Yes, I must stay here now," answered Fahny and went away proud that she made her first decisive step not to stay home on Fridays.

Sent with the recommendation of Comrade Jacobson, teacher of advanced English in Workers' School, at 108 E. 14th St., New York.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## MOTHERS DEMONSTRATE BEFORE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Over 5,000 Signatures Against Transfer of Children.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 15.—A demonstration of the mothers of the children in primary school 148 was held in front of the board of education at 59th St. and Park Ave. The mothers were protesting against the action of the board in transferring the children from the lower grades to different schools in the neighborhood. In doing that the board is endangering the lives of the children who are compelled to cross dangerous traffic streets.

The reason given by the board was that the school is to be made into a junior high. The parents then pointed out that the school was originally not built for that purpose and therefore the board is trying to remedy a situation in the district by endangering the lives of the children and at the same time children in the junior high school will not get the proper instructions because of the lack of equipment.

It seems that the parents will not get more representation out of the hearing than was originally expected. The committee headed by Clarence Miller included the following: Mrs. B. Zlott, Mrs. G. Kaplan, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Brody, and Mrs. Volk. They presented a petition with some five thousand signatures to the board in which it was pointed out that the signers are in full accord with the efforts of the parents to have their children remain in primary school 148. Another demonstration in front of the city hall will be held next week. If this will bring no results then we will have a strike in the school until a different remedy is made.

C. Miller.

## FAHNY BREAKS WITH PAST TRADITIONS.

(A Story From Real Life.)

Every day, as the clock struck half past five the doors of the large factory where Fahny is working were thrown open and she, attempting to press her way thru a crowd of workers, turned her steps towards the subway station.

Tonight her brow is shadowed, she seems to be very nervous and stops at intervals as if trying to find where she is, although the street is familiar to her. The surging crowd literally conveyed her down to the station. She walked mechanically down the stairs and to the train. In spite of the fact that she hated to travel like "a canned herring," Fahny wished tonight that the journey might last longer. The train seemed to be moving faster than ever. Station after station whizzed by quickly. Hundred and twenty-fifth street station where Fahny had to get off was next, and she had to make up her mind and decide what to do. She got off the train and started for the house.

Fahny was born in a small town in Poland, a former Russian state. Her father, not having been able to earn enough for his family, consisting of a wife and two children, went to America when Fahny was but five years old.

The world war broke out. The German army was approaching and Fahny's mother and her two children left for central Russia. Then came the year 1917, and, as children of a worker, Fahny and her brother were placed in the "Komsomol." Time went on, and the war was over. Fahny's mother began to correspond with her husband and received steamship tickets for the whole family. Fahny refused to go to America. "If my father wants to see us, let him come to the Union of the S. S. R.," she said. "Besides we have much work now in the organizations . . ." But her mother's tears made Fahny change her mind. "I'll go for a trip only," she decided.

Soon afterwards Fahny came and settled in New York. She joined the Y. W. L. of A., as she had promised her comrades abroad. She quickly adapted herself to the new conditions and became an active member of the league. But her father, a blind

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## The Lenin Memorial

It seems paradoxical that the foremost Marxist of the twentieth century, who explained the role of great men as creatures of their environment, and who all his life combated the myth that men play the dominant role in determining history, should become the foremost figure in the history of his time. Yet such is the place of Lenin in history.

Not only in the proletarian centers of the world where capitalism has concentrated and developed great masses of workers who are deprived of everything except their labor power is the name of Lenin revered, but the suppressed masses in the remotest corners of the earth where capitalism has penetrated see in the memory of Lenin the symbol of all their hopes and aspirations.

His influence upon the working class is feared by the capitalist plunders of the world because in all his strategy and tactics he kept in mind the fact that every move, even for the smallest advancement, must be consciously directed toward the revolution. He despised the fake revolutionists who tried to furnish scientific explanations for the continued rule of capitalism. In his denunciation of the scoundrels of apostasy he said:

"He who comforts a slave, instead of inciting him to rebel against slavery, lends a helping hand to the slave owners."

Two years have passed since the leader of the proletarian revolution laid down his tasks forever, but the record of his practical application of Marxism to the stage of imperialism is the guide for those who remain to carry on the conflict and his memory will grow ever brighter as the struggle against imperialism embraces ever greater masses of mankind. When history is finally written the names of the capitalist agents of imperialism in the first quarter of this century will be remembered only negatively to the extent that they are referred to as enemies of Lenin.

## Liebknecht and the American Youth

The nation-wide celebrations of the Young Workers (Communist) League commemorating the heroic death of Liebknecht proved that thousands upon thousands of the youth of America are anxious to learn the significance of the life of this leader of the German youth. At this time, when the imperialists are waging intensified campaigns to instill the poison virus of capitalist militarism into the minds of the youth of the nation, in order to prepare them for the next imperialist blood bath, the lessons to be derived from the life and activities of Karl Liebknecht have far-reaching effect.

That the American youth, the most exploited section of the working class, are capable of something besides attending ball games and jazz parties (as the capitalist press, the pulpit and upholders generally would have us believe) is evidenced by the strike of 200 young workers in Bellaire, Ohio, who went on strike to resist a wage cut of 10 per cent. These two hundred workers faced unflinchingly the assaults of the steel and coal trust owned city administration of that city, noted for its brazen suppression of every vestige of free speech.

It is to such as these that the lessons of Liebknecht come as a revelation, pointing the way to the militant struggle against capitalism, which alike in industry and war, takes its heaviest toll from the ranks of the youth.

## Workmen's Circle Left Wing

Following the expulsion and intimidation policy of the reaction in some of the international labor unions, the officialdom of the Workmen's Circle, tried to eliminate all forms of radicalism. Like the officials of the unions it now finds itself confronted with a formidable and definitely organized left wing.

The left wing national conference of the Workmen's Circle, held recently in New York, tried to force the right wing machine to abandon its policy of wrecking branches, and making members-at-large of former active branch members in order to render the militants ineffective.

Failing to budge the petrified mass of reaction that is the national board of directors, the conference organized a "Verband of Progressive Branches" in order more effectively to challenge the reaction.

This is significant for the labor movement. If the the national board of directors possess the slightest intelligence they will heed the writing on the wall. The fate of the reactionary officialdom of the fuziers, and the struggle for existence of Sigma of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will inevitably be their fate.

## Russian Labor Increases Holidays

Workers in the Union of Soviet Republics will average one day of rest in every four according to a recent decision of Russian trade unions. The revolutionary and other holidays and the month's vacation with pay allotted to every worker brings the number of idle days except Sundays up to ninety-two. When a holiday falls on Sunday the following day will be celebrated.

This is particularly impressive at a time when the industrial despots of the United States are devising every means of lengthening hours, reducing wages and beating down the standard of living of the working class.

Also noteworthy is the fact that it is part of the labor code which is incorporated at the request of the trade unions, which gives the lie to William H. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other red baiters and anti-Soviet propagandists in the United States to the effect that trade unions do not flourish in Russia. The heads of the trade unions in Russia maintain their positions because they are capable of solving the problems of labor, while the American labor officialdom prospers to the degree that they can sell out and betray labor into the hands of the capitalists.

Congressman Crisp, democrat, of Georgia, presented the following bill when his role in helping cancel 75% of Mussolini's debt as member of the ways and means committee was under fire: "We on the American commission were not imbeciles."

# Why Liebknecht Turned to the Youth

By Max Shachtman

KARL LIEBKNECHT is often referred to as the leader and founder of the revolutionary youth movement. In him is symbolized the activity of the new generation of proletarian rebels who fight in the forefront of every struggle, who rally to the red banner the most oppressed and exploited section of the working class: the toiling youth which has gained its political consciousness in the period of wars and revolutions. The immortal struggle of Liebknecht against capitalist militarism, the placing of his hopes in the youth movement as the standard bearers of the battle, his incessant efforts to form and build a mass movement of the working class youth, form one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the revolutionary movement of the world.

"The Future Belongs to the Youth."

To Liebknecht, the slogan of the "Future Belongs to the Youth" meant more than a casual reference to some inheritance that would go to the young generation when they came of age.

The slogan had a deep political significance which even now forms one of the basic factors in the Bolshevik connection of the labor movement.

Liebknecht was born in the period of the end of the long struggle for national unity in Germany and its entry into the imperialist epoch. The furious objections raised the Iron Chancellor, Bismarck, against the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine and the nascent tendencies towards colonial development were already voices of a dying period. In the short span of two or three decades Germany was taking its place among the foremost imperialist nations. When Liebknecht was being tried in Leipzig for his anti-militarist book, the Austrian consul in Berlin wrote that:

"Never before was economic Germany so entirely under the absolute rule of a group of men, barely fifty

in number; and in no former period of industrial expansion was the old formula of the free play of forces abandoned to such a degree, when the momentous decisions as to the extent of production, sales, prices, the granting of credit, the raising of new capital and the fixing of wages lay in the hands of a few persons found at the head of the large banks, mammoth industrial undertakings and great cartels."

This was in 1906. Four years later, Germany was already producing twice as much steel as Great Britain and ranking second only to the United States in its metallurgical power. In less than forty years after the Franco-Prussian war the capital of two of its chief banks had grown some 900 per cent. By 1907, the policy of the imperialist Kolonialverein was crowned by the establishment of a special colonial office with the Jewish financier, Dernberg, at the head. The wild scramble for colonies in Africa, the threat to British imperialism of the Drang nach Osten, the demand for a "place in the sun," were signs of the growth of a mighty imperialist nation, a well-rounded imperialist polity—and an imperialist corruption of profound consequences within the ranks of the working class movement.

The Decay of the Basis Democracy.

It is axiomatic that the bitter exploitation of the colonial peoples and the intensification of exploitation of the unskilled, unorganized masses of workers at home have as their complement a corruption of the upper layer of the working class, the labor aristocracy and the bureaucracy. The insidious poison of revisionism, against which the struggles of the patrons of the German social democracy became weaker and weaker with the passing of time, was becoming the unofficial, and even the official policy of the huge social-democratic party of Germany. Their platform, their pronouncements, their activities

no longer reflected the traditions of the elder Liebknecht and Bebel. The unity of Gotha with von Schweizer was coming to its full blossom, carefully fertilized by a steady stream of imperialist profits which dribbled into the pockets of the labor aristocracy. The party of Kautsky and Scheidemann was becoming a labor adjunct to German imperialism, an alliance to which they sang shameless hymns of joy in the great betrayal of August 4, 1914.

Why wonder, therefore, that Scheidemann loftily waved aside the anti-militarist proposals and agitation of Liebknecht with slander and cheap wit? It was therefore a piece of knavish consistency that led the guardians of the social-democracy to fight against Liebknecht's efforts to form a youth movement, which, while politically led by the party, would be organizationally independent from it. The youth was not corrupted by imperialism; it suffered from it. The youth did not acquiesce in the militant development of the empire: they revolted against the bitter months of compulsory service under Prussian lieutenants and the prospects of working class corpses strewn over foreign plains for the greater glory of Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft. The youth needed no theoretical disproof of Bernstein's declaration that the conditions of the workers were improving under capitalism; the burden which grew heavier on their shoulders every day, in the shop and outside of it, was sufficient.

The youth, forming one of the most compact sections of the working class which was ready and eager to enter into the struggle against militarism and imperialism, became, with Liebknecht, a natural basis for his work. The healthy instincts of Liebknecht, revolting against the opportunism and servility of the party officials, turned him to years of great work for the youth. And while he did not forget, as none of us can, that among the

dull workers also there were great sections which would fight against imperialism, he gave his attention to the youth as a section of the working class which was most energetic, least weighed down by hoary tradition, and fit to carry on a militant battle against the enemy.

The struggle led by Liebknecht did not die on January 15th, 1919. Liebknecht was essentially a man of the movement. With the knowledge that the organized working class alone could carry out its emancipation did he work to transform the social-democracy into a revolutionary party and to build up a revolutionary youth movement. His work and the work of countless, nameless revolutionary heroes the world over, have born their fruit. The inheritors of the best traditions of Liebknecht are the Communist International and the Young Communist International, the latter of which inherits not only the organization which Liebknecht helped to found in 1907, but its militant spirit, intensified and clarified by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The anniversary of the murder of Liebknecht and Luxemburg is a call to the working class youth of the world. New world wars hang like menacing clouds on the horizon of the people. The constant, anxious, and futile conferences, called every month by the despotic rulers of the capitalist nations of the world find themselves confronted by their own helplessness in the face of growing revolutionary movements and sharpening crises in their imperialist policies. As in 1914, the innate sores of imperialism are coming to a head. The workers are threatened by a new inundation of imperialist war, with its slaughter of the working class youth and the destruction and misery of millions of the people.

The shoulders of the youth fall to the task of carrying on the struggle against militarism and imperialism. The burden of militarism rests on the youth: the youth must lead in the struggle against it. Liebknecht turned his face to the youth because it was uncorrupted and a potential militant fighter against imperialism. The youth must fulfill the spirit and work of Liebknecht and its greatest master, Lenin. Our work will be of one piece with the great revolutionary traditions which have been given to us.

## Liebknecht's Struggle Against Militarism

Liebknecht pointed out the dual character of militarism, i.e., of its use on behalf of imperialism on the outside and secondly, its use against the working class "at home." He further emphasized that militarism was a necessary part of the whole capitalist system, and while capitalism must be eliminated before capitalist militarism can go, nevertheless the forms of this capitalist militarism necessitated a definite struggle against it through specific forms. Altho not as clear as it might have been, this attitude was far in advance of the accepted social democratic policy.

At the time of Liebknecht's entry into the socialist movement, capitalist Europe was undergoing a period of expansion and colonization. Such events as the Spanish-American war; the Russ-Jap war, the Boer war, the extreme tension in relations between Germany and England, were all surface indications of the development of that period.

This expansion and colonization policy brought with it increased budgets for the armed forces of capitalism. Practically every country in Europe had compulsory military training for every able bodied youth between the ages of 21 and 23. This fact made the issue of militarism of particular interest to the youth.

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Linking up his struggle against militarism with the organization of the youth, we find Liebknecht becoming one of the outstanding figures, standing for the definite establishment of a young socialist international, parallel and as a section of the socialist (2nd) international. It had taken years of struggle to make the social democratic parties recognize the necessity of organizing the youth into a separate organization and the struggle was nearly as difficult to overcome the opposition to an international.

However, in 1906, the Young Social League of Germany commissioned Henry DeMan together with Liebknecht and other sympathetic comrades, to undertake the task of calling an International congress immediately after the international congress, in Stuttgart, 1907. The congress was held with representatives from 13 countries present. The chief points on the agenda were:

Anti-militarism, reported on by Karl Liebknecht.

Our minimum economic program, reported on by A. Alpiri.

Working class education for the youth, reported upon by Roland-Holst.

The international in itself only loosely connected up the various young socialist leagues. The executive elected comprised DeMan, Liebknecht, Warshevsky, Roland-Holst and Muller.

Here was laid the basis of the youth movement on an international scale. But Liebknecht's interest in the youth did not stop here. Altho no longer a youth in the sense of age, he realized that they had within them that force which would be the driving wedge within the old 2nd international, be-

coming more reformistic as the years went by.

With the declaring of the war, the true character of the socialist international was exposed. The overwhelming majority of the parties and the leadership became the right hand supporters of the government. The common cause of opposition to the established government, which had held

the various extreme elements together within the international, was now broken. The leaders of the socialist international became the "statesmen" of capitalism.

The Young Socialist International received a terrible shock, as did the entire working class by this base act of betrayal. But they soon rallied and deposed their traitorous secretary, Dannerberg and in his place put Comrade Willi Munzenberg, today one of the leaders of the German Communist Party. As the years rolled swiftly by, the Young Socialist International, carried on its opposition to the war incessantly. However, even then, the line was not clear. Pacifism still colored the propaganda. Only with the keen intellect of Lenin, where he stated in his reply to this propaganda, "socialists cannot be against every war without ceasing to be socialists," pointing out the colonial wars against the imperialists, the civil wars between the oppressed and oppressors, etc. and ending with this quotation

from that time on—"An oppressed class which does not strive for the knowledge of arms, for the practice of arms, for the possession of arms, such an oppressed class is only worthy to be oppressed, maltreated and regarded as a slave class." He continued pointing out "we must transform the imperialist war into the revolutionary civil war."

During these stormy years of war and revolutions, Karl Liebknecht, together with Luxemburg and the other leaders of that little group which founded the Spartacusbund, (today blossomed into the powerful Communist Party) closed their term of activity in the socialist movement. They were murdered by the social democracy in cold blood. But those principles for which they stood are still alive and live today, enriched with the theory of Leninism, in the working class youth—in the Young Communist International.

The bourgeoisie, thru their spokesman, the social democracy, proclaimed, "order is established in Berlin." The subsequent events bring to mind the triumphant declaration of Rosa Luxemburg on the day of her death, "Order is established in Berlin!—You fools! Your order is built on sand! Tomorrow the revolution will arise again majestic and to your terror announce with a voice of thunder: 'I was, I am, I am to be!'"

## Liebknecht and Our Revolutionary Activities

(Continued from page 3)

military organizations, but also by the other attributes of militarism which manifests themselves when militarism carries out its tasks.

"Militarism is not only a means of defense against the external enemy; it has a second task, which comes more and more to the fore as class contradictions become more marked and as proletarian class consciousness keeps growing. Thus the outer form of militarism and its inner character take a more definite shape; its task is to uphold the prevailing order to society, to prop up capitalism and all reaction against the struggle of the working class for freedom. Militarism manifests itself here as a mere tool in the class struggle, as a tool in the hands of the ruling class."

Thus we see militarism as an inevitable phenomenon of capitalism which constitutes one of its strongest weapons for domination. Liebknecht could see militarism poisoning the minds of the young workers, winning them ideologically and organizationally over to its fold, hence his strong efforts for the founding of the revolutionary youth movement. Militarism in this the imperialist era of capitalism is being used more and more to curb the revolutionary actions of the proletariat and to safeguard the prevailing wage slave system.

The struggle against capitalist militarism is of paramount importance for us in the United States. America left the last world war the creditor nation of the world. To a greater extent than ever before the tentacles of American imperialism are spreading themselves throughout the colonial and semi-colonial countries and are gripping by the throat the nations which left the world war its debtors.

Our work against the citizen's military training camps, etc., both from within and without, must not be let up but be intensified. Our struggle against the compulsory capitalist military training in the schools must be turned from the channels of mere pacifist sentimentalities, to one of alliances with the working and peasant youth for an effective struggle against capitalist militarism. We must start the task of building a net work of nuclei in the armed forces of American imperialism and link up the struggles for the immediate demands of the soldiers and sailors with the economic and political movements of the working class. We must gain connections with the masses of young workers and peasants youth in the colonies of American imperialism and arrange joint actions. Our internal educational work on the Leninist conception of our anti-militarist struggle must become a systematic and regular part of our work. In all these tasks the parts of all the parts of our organizational machine, the press, etc., must play their part. In this way the spirit of Liebknecht lives and strives in our revolutionary activity.

were confronted with the relentless crises that must come about within capitalism, they likewise inevitably crashed upon the rock of the class struggle. Having renounced the necessity of revolutionary struggle and organization they could do no other than tail foul of working class needs and interests. Through the period before and during the war, the left wing of the social-democratic party, led by Karl, carried on the theoretical and practical struggle of the true Marxist against the revisionists. And it is for this that we, especially the youth, remember him.

"Who Has the Youth, Has the Army." Particularly do we pay attention to his work among the young workers. "Who has the youth has the army," wrote Liebknecht. He recognized the need of rescuing the youth from the toils of the imperialists and making them a fighting unit for the struggle of the working class. The actions of Liebknecht brot upon his head the hate and venom both of his fellow party members and the Junkers. But his work went on. So attention was paid by the old parties of the Second International to the militant organization of the proletarian youth. Not recognizing the need for a revolutionary mass organization as we do, they had no conception of the youth as an active anti-imperialist factor in the working class movement. Liebknecht was the pioneer of this work. Around him rallied the youth of Germany; he was the storm center that carried on during the war, effective work and propaganda among the soldiers. The task of the young Communists in relation to anti-imperialist activity is a very important one. Naturally they are bound closely together. And the pioneer of this program that we at present have was Liebknecht.</p